FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

Daily Report

Near East & South Asia

FBIS-NES-95-125
Thursday
29 June 1995

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Daily Report
Near East & South Asia

FBIS-NES-95-125 *29 June 1995*

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Palestinian Affairs

'Arafat Returns From Addis Ababa, Cairo Visits

JN2806142995 Jericho Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1300 GMT 28 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Text] President Yasir 'Arafat returned to the homeland from Cairo at noon today. He arrived in Cairo this morning from Addis Ababa where his excellency participated in the summit conference of the Organization of African Unity that was concluded yesterday.

President 'Arafat met with Egyptian President Hunsi Mubarak for half an hour at the Egyptian presidential office this morning and congratulated him on escaping the assassination attempt in Addis Ababa last Monday. The talks between Presidents 'Arafat and Mubarak dealt with developments of the peace process on the Palestinian-Israeli track on the eve of the 1 July deadline.

Before leaving Addis Ababa, President 'Arafat met with Meles Zenawi, president of the African summit and Ethiopian president, and discussed with him latest developments of the peace process, bilateral relations, and the resolutions adopted by the African summit, especially those related to the Palestine question.

'Arafat accepted an invitation from President Zenawi to visit Ethiopia at a date to be decided later.

President 'Arafat's speech at the conference was adopted as an official document of the conference. The African countries and Ethiopia agreed to participate in the international supervision of the approaching Palestinian legislative elections.

Kanafani Cannot Confirm Accord on Redeployment

JN2906090395 Jericho Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0700 GMT 29 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Marwan Kanafani, President 'Arafat's media adviser and official spokesman, has stated that President 'Arafat sometime back ordered the security and administrative departments of the Palestinian National Authority to prepare the necessary personnel to enable the National Authority to carry out its security and administrative duties immediately after an agreement is reached with Israel on redeployment and the Palestinian legislative elections.

Kanafani said that he cannot confirm that an agreement has been reached in this regard, as reported by some press agencies.

Yusuf on Talks, Redeployment, Islamic Threat

TA2806130995 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 28 Jun 95 p 2

[Report by Jon Immanuel]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Joint patrols will play a large part in bridging the Israeli and Palestinian positions on redeployment, Maj.-Gen. Nasr Yusuf, the Palestinian Authority's national security commander, said in an interview yesterday. The two sides are still far apart, but there is no deadlock, he said.

Since no decision has been made concerning withdrawal from Janin first, or Janin, Nabulus, Tulkarm and Qalqilyah first, the Palestinian Police has different plans for the redeployment scenarios.

Whatever scenario is followed will include two common elements: a timetable for complete Israeli withdrawal from population centers and joint patrols.

Yusuf told THE JERUSALEM POST he envisaged that IDF [Israel Defense Forces] troops would leave towns and villages and redeploy in "empty areas, some military camps and in settlements." However, Israel, so far, does not want to move far beyond towns' municipal borders.

The question of whether IDF troops would have the right to reenter populated areas for security reasons is still to be negotiated, Yusuf said.

Joint patrols will play an important role in bridging the differences. "Certainly there are going to be joint patrols. The joint patrol has proved an acceptable and successful experiment in Gaza." Yusuf said.

When the redeployment agreement is finalized no new police force will be created. "We are going to dispatch police forces from Gaza, with some of the national security forces. The Gaza police are going to be there shouldering the responsibility," he said.

There are some 15,000 police in Gaza, twice as many as permitted in the Cairo Agreement, as well as an excessive number in Jericho.

A consequence of the influx of police and the preventive security services from Gaza will be a dilution of the current influence of Col. Jibril al-Rujub, a Fatah leader and head of preventive security in Jericho.

"We may use some of the Jericho forces because they have a larger size than the needs of Jericho," Yusuf said.

Yusuf seemed unconcerned by the approaching July 1 target date for an agreement despite the current gap in positions. "I don't think we are at logger heads and there is no deadlock. Peace will continue. It is irrevocable peace," he said.

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Meanwhile, Yusuf said the arrest of Hamas [Islamic Resistance Movement] leaders following the suicide bombing of an IDF post near Gush Qatif Sunday [25 June], was designed to show that Hamas's political leadership would be held responsible for the claims and actions of its covert 'Izz al-Din al-Qassam military wing.

Hamas officials have always said the political and military wings are separate. "It is natural that the military wing is headed by the political leaders and they should be responsible for their acts," Yusuf said.

Yusuf said a later public denial by Hamas of involvement was a positive development. "A public statement is significant," he said, indicating that it could influence the length of their arrest.

Yusuf said the police had their own information concerning the political affiliation of the bomber whom Hamas said Monday night had acted alone, and that local cooperation with the police in dealing with Hamas was increasing.

Hamas and the PA [Palestinian Authority] have yet to reach a formal agreement on ending violence in Gaza and Jericho, which is crucial to quelling Israel's security fears if it withdraws from other areas likely to fall under PA administration.

"(Hamas) is demanding that all its prisoners be released and until now we are refusing," Yusuf said.

He said there was no perceived assassination threat to the Palestinian leadership from Islamic fundamentalists as there is in Egypt.

Sudan's al-Turabi Offers Mediation Between Hamas, PA

JN2806165295 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 25 Jun 95 P 1, 23

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Ramallah, AL-BALAD PRESS—Dr. Mahmud al-Zahhar, who is one of the Hamas [Islamic Resistance Movement] leaders, has said the movement's leadership abroad received a message recently from Sudanese leader Hasan al-Turabi proposing opening a dialogue with the Palestinian Authority in Khartoum under his auspices in order to avoid bloodshed and defuse tension.

Al-Zahhar said the movement accepted this proposal while the Palestinian Authority has not yet replied.

He said the dialogue aims to spare the Palestinian people the dangers of the current stage and to discuss ways of activating political pluralism in the area and working out a practical mechanism for this process. It also aims to discuss how to deal with the next stage and the previously frozen problems. The dialogue will also deal with activating the role of citizens, defending their interests, and ensuring their rights in all fields with the agreement of all parties.

He denied that Hamas has set conditions for holding this dialogue, such as holding the dialogue between ranking officials of both parties. He said the draft of the invitation was made by al-Turabi himself, not by anyone else. [passage omitted]

Security Services Arrest 'Wanted' Hamas Militant

TA2806133195 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 0800 GMT 28 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The Palestinian security services this morning arrested Sa'id al-'Arabid, a member of Hamas' [Islamic Resistance Movement] military arm. He was arrested in the al-Shati' refugee camp in the Gaza Strip and was found to be in possession of a weapon. Our correspondent Yoni Ben-Menahem reports that al-'Arabid had been wanted by the Israeli authorities for the past two and a half years on suspicion of carrying out terror attacks against Israeli targets in the Gaza Strip.

Netherlands Pledges $25 Million To Build Port

JN2806154595 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 25 Jun 95 p 9

[Report by 'Imad al-Ifranji]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Dutch officials have confirmed the Netherlands' pledge to extend $32 million as a contribution to building a Palestinian port.

The Dutch delegation, which yesterday called on the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, said that the Netherlands will also work on financing design studies and training Palestinian cadres in administration and operation methods. [passage omitted]

Paper Hopes Mubarak Escape Will Be 'Turning Point'

MM2906105095 London AL-QUDS AL-'ARABI in Arabic 27 Jun 95 p 11

[Editorial: "Egypt in the Danger Zone"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The Arab region is on the threshold of the hottest season but this year's summer could prove hotter than all past years because the Arab public's fury has reached a climax as a result of the frustrating official policies, the lack of national sense at the top, and the absence of any real plans to rise and end the current state of impotence and capitulation.

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Most major Arab events occur during the three summer months of June, July, and August. [passage omitted]

It is perhaps unfortunate for President Mubarak that he is always a target for assassination because of the massive and controversial legacy he inherited from the late President Muhammad Anwar al-Sadat, finding himself with no option other than proceeding along the same road and minimizing the losses if making gains proved impossible.

President Mubarak avoids actions that are not guaranteed to succeed as a way of government, and he leans toward calm in a region that knows nothing but political earthquakes and volcanoes. That is why he has led the country to a stage of stability for over 10 years.

This assassination attempt will certainly not prevent the Egyptian Government from continuing its war against the extremists and the governments which support them. That war has so far been partially successful but the search for other parallel ways and means remains imperative for extricating Egypt from that bloody circle of violence which has neutralized its capabilities and exhausted a major part of its resources.

We hope that President Mubarak's escape will be a radical turning point in the policies and ways of thinking and acting, pulling the rug from under the feet of the extremist groups by hitting corruption and the corrupt, enlarging the power-sharing circle, and reactivating the democratic institutions in such a way as to absorb all ideological trends. There should be no fear of that so long as the ballot boxes in the end determine who is and who is not qualified to represent his people. President Mubarak can lead the country to the shores of safety and strengthen the internal front through responsible dialogue with everyone who accepts Egypt's inalienable principles and wants to preserve its image. Suffice it to recall that the circle of violence narrowed and national unity reached its highest level when the president adopted a firm policy against Israeli arrogance and insisted that Israel should sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty before his countries approves its extension.

We hope that President Mubarak, now that God has given him a new lease of life, will begin to revive Egypt's leading role in the region, defending its causes and endeavoring to end the blockade imposed against most of its people in Iraq, Libya, Sudan, and Palestine. The nationalist line is the most impregnable.

Arab-Israeli Talks

Al-Shihabi Comment on Early Warning Termed 'Surprise'

TA2806190495 Jerusalem Channel 2 Television Network in Hebrew 1700 GMT 28 Jun 95

['Imanu'el Rosen video report]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The second meeting of the Israeli and Syrian chiefs of staff is now in progress in Washington. Sources close to the talks term the talks professional and businesslike in nature. Yesterday, Hikmat al-Shihabi came up with a surprise when he said that Syria recognizes Israel's need for early warning, the thinning out of forces, and a demilitarization to be implemented after a peace process is signed. Our correspondent 'Imanu'el Rosen reports from Washington:

[Begin Rosen recording] [passage omitted] The position presented by al-Shihabi is tough and almost identical to that which he presented to former chief of staff Ehud Baraq. There are, however, two interesting changes: Syria now recognizes the mutual need for early warning, although not by way of Israeli early warning stations on the Golan Heights; it also recognizes the need for a thinning out of forces and demilitarization also on the part of Syria.

Amnon Shahaq told his counterpart that the dangers of war should be minimized to the point of being nil. He said both parties are familiar with the geography of the area, adding that Israel attributes great importance to the western edge of the Golan Plateau and to Mount Hermon. [passage omitted]

The delegations are not talking about the border line. Chief of Staff Shahaq is not happy with the situation wherein he is being sent for negotiations before a political decision has been made. Moreover, he is extremely unhappy with the fact that he now has to stress the importance of the western edge of the Golan Plateau after the politicians, mainly Shim'on Peres, have already given up this line. It is as though Shahaq is now presenting the opening position after the final position has already been presented.

Let us quote remarks made by Amnon Shahaq in closed forums over the last few days: Shahaq said these negotiations could have been conducted differently. A more correct mode of negotiations would have increased the chances for Syria's agreeing to an Israeli presence on the western edge of the Golan Plateau. [passage omitted] [end recording]

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Al-Shihabi Turns Down Israeli Proposed CBM's

TA2906050495 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in English 0400 GMT 29 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] U.S. President Bill Clinton is to meet today in Washington with the Israeli and Syrian army chiefs of staff, who have been holding talks for the past two days.

Yesterday, Syrian General Hikmat al-Shihabi turned down Israel's proposal for confidence-building measures [CBM]. Gen. Amnon Lipkin-Shahaq had recommended joint patrols with the UN on the Golan and setting up a system to report to each other quickly and avoid tensions caused by misunderstandings. The Syrians believe such measures can be taken only as a result of a peace accord, and not beforehand. The two sides did agree in principle to the need for a demilitarized and limited military zones, as well as early-warning systems. But, wide gaps are said to still exist on substance.

The Americans are expressing satisfaction with the good atmosphere of the talks, but a source in Jerusalem told reporter David Ze'ev that Israel is not pleased with what it views as the exaggerated expectations of the Americans.

Israel-Syria 'Understandings' Before Talks Detailed

TA2906101895 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 29 Jun 95 pp A1, A14

[Report by political correspondent Aluf Ben]

[FBIS Translated Text] Israel has agreed to confine its demands for security arrangements on the Golan Heights to only the areas adjacent to the border. This emerges from the wording of the understandings that Israel and Syria agreed on last month, which allowed for the current chiefs of staff Washington meeting to take place.

Israel has also accepted a Syrian demand according to which, wherever there is no geographic parity in the security arrangements, Syria will receive some compensation in another sphere.

The understandings include two parts — goals and principles — regarding the security arrangements between Israel and Syria.

The goals: 1) To minimize, if not altogether eliminate, the risk of a sudden attack; 2) To prevent or minimize daily friction along the border; 3) To minimize the chance of a wide-ranging assault, an invasion, or an all-out war.

The principles: 1) It is the legitimate need of both parties that the other party's demands for security, or the guarantees thereof, are not obtained at the expense of the other party. 2) The security arrangements will be equal and reciprocal on both sides. If it becomes apparent during the negotiations that implementing equality, pertaining to the geographical aspect, is impossible or too difficult, experts of the two sides will discuss the problems of the specific arrangement and solve it — whether through change and adaptation (including addition or subtraction), or through an agreed-on and acceptable solution with a single variable. 3) The security arrangements must coincide with each party's sovereignty and territorial integrity. 4) The security arrangements will be confined [last word in English] to the relevant areas on both sides of the border.

A review of the document indicates that the Israelis and the Syrians were both right when they claimed that the other party had made concessions in the negotiations on the understandings. The goals match the Israeli stands, while the principles, for the most part, correspond with the Syrian demands. The wording of the document, however, is vague, which allows the parties to interpret its clauses in different and even contradictory ways.

Syria has waived its demand for an explicit definition of the "geographic parity" in the security arrangements. This issue had been in dispute for many months, and prevented the resumption of negotiations between the parties.

In return, Israel adopted the compromise formula suggested by Syrian Ambassador Walid al-Mu'allim according to which varying depths of demilitarization will be possible in return for a "compensatory apparatus" that Syria will get in other spheres of the security arrangements. Several months ago, al-Mu'allim explained that in the area of Lake Tiberias, demilitarization is meaningless and there is a need to find a unique solution for it. This formula was eventually included in the understandings.

Before the chiefs of staff talks started, it was believed in Israel that the two parties will use the understandings to justify their stands. The agreement that the security arrangements are to provide equality on the level of security for both sides will allow Syria to raise for discussion its demands for restricting U.S. defense aid to Israel, and that the Israeli Air Force and nuclear weapons be reduced.

Israel can rely on the understandings to raise for discussion the various pan-Arab defense pacts of which Syria is a member. Israel could refer to the agreed-on goals of the security arrangements to justify its demand that the areas it evacuates be demilitarized and subject to deterring and supervisory means.

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Israel stepped down from its original demand for demilitarization deep into Syrian territory, under Israeli or international supervision and monitoring. Following the understandings, Israel estimated that confining the security arrangements to the border area — of which Prime Minister Rabin briefed U.S. President Clinton in their meeting last month — would help Syria to justify its demand for a full Israeli withdrawal from the Golan.

Lebanon No Longer Demanding IDF Pullout Before Talks

TA2906064595 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 0405 GMT 29 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The Americans have been engaged in contacts with the Lebanese to incorporate them separately into the political negotiations with Israel. Lebanese sources in the United States said the contacts are being held at the Lebanese Embassy in Washington, and this information was relayed to Jerusalem. Our political correspondent Shlomo Raz has the details:

[Raz] When Dennis Ross returns to the region in early July, mainly to work out the results of the meeting between Chiefs of Staff Shahaq and al-Shihabi with a view to continuing the talks between Israel and Syria, he will apparently also deal with the negotiations between Israel and Lebanon. It now transpires that rather very quietly this track has also been gathering momentum. According to information received in Jerusalem yesterday, it turns out that the Americans have been using the same formula they used before which led to the talks of Israeli and Syrian ambassadors Rabinovich and al-Mu'allim in Washington. It has been learned that the ambassadors had for a long time been meeting in secret, and now the Americans want the same to happen between Israel and Lebanon.

According to Lebanese sources in the United States, the contacts between the Americans and the Lebanese are being held at the Lebanese Embassy in Washington. This, in addition to the meetings being held in the region each time the U.S. peace team comes to the Middle East, and Assistant Secretary of State Robert Pelletreau confers with the Lebanese top leadership.

However, the most interesting point in the report received in Jerusalem yesterday is that Lebanon no longer make negotiations with Israel conditional on an IDF [Israel Defense Forces] withdrawal from the security zone. In other words, it is prepared to start holding negotiations while the IDF is still deployed in the security zone in Lebanon.

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Egypt

Mubarak Expells Seventy Sudanese Nationals

NC2906084395 Paris AFP in English 0832 GMT 29 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cairo, June 29 (AFP) — Egypt on Thursday [29 June] expelled 70 Sudanese nationals in response to Sudan's seizure of Egyptian government resthouses in Khartoum, President Husni Mubarak announced.

Mubarak Speeches Address Assassination Attempt

Promises Measures Against Sudan

NC2906091895 Cairo Arab Republic of Egypt Radio Network in Arabic 0741 GMT 29 Jun 95

[Speech by President Husni Mubarak during a meeting with writers, artists, and media personnel at the Presidential Office in Heliopolis, Cairo — live]

[FBIS Translated Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. No words are sufficient to express my feelings toward you. The attack to which we were subjected could happen any time. Had we been slumbering and had we made no decisions for the benefit of our nation, resisting those who want to make us enter an age of darkness, we would have expected no such actions. But this is our fate.

I saw horrific things in my Army days. I am trained to make decisions at the appropriate time, whether the issue is urgent, can wait, or will have far-reaching repercussions.

Before I speak about the incident, I wish to state that the Ethiopian president was greatly pained and saddened by what happened. He could not imagine how something like this could happen in his country, because rarely would the Ethiopian people carry out such an action unless there were trouble among themselves.

I arrived at Addis Ababa Airport. I woke at about 0400 that day because I planned to return the same day, as I had much work to do. Some colleagues said it would be a tiring trip but I told them: I am too busy to stay long. I will only make a speech, meet some of our brothers, and then return at 2200 or 2300, whenever I finish.

I was planning to meet some of the many fraternal African leaders. Our plane was scheduled to land at 0745 and arrived above the airport at 0740. We had to circle before landing. We finally landed at 0805 or 0810.

Usually I take our own armored car with me. I do not ride in ordinary cars. Because of Egypt's high profile, it is better to take precautions. After the incident, some presidents — I am not naming anyone — ordered their armored cars to be flown from their own countries. [applause] It is true, it is true. They were right to take this precaution. Many other changes took place after the incident, including changes at the Addis Ababa conference. There was panic.

Anyway I got into my car after leaving the plane. Beside me was an Ethiopian minister, an ethnic Somali from the south who spoke Arabic. We headed toward the OAU headquarters. I wished first to stop at the Egyptian ambassador's residence for half an hour and then leave for the OAU conference opening ceremony before attending another session during which I was to deliver a speech. I assumed that in the evening there might be a reception, a banquet, or something like this. I was pondering whether to attend or return to Egypt, because I am not overly fond of ceremonies. I was thinking instead of holding a meeting with the Ethiopian president and then departing.

We got into the car and started talking. Usually when I speak with a fellow passenger in a car, I look around. Since my days as an Air Force pilot I have been accustomed to looking around and watching out for everything. We used to tell our pilot trainees to look right and left before doing anything. This is natural. So I was looking around and then, suddenly, when we were only a short distance from the airport, I saw a blue vehicle halting approximately 150 meters from us, rather 100 meters. I said to myself: What is this?

I stopped talking with the Ethiopian fellow and began watching what the vehicle would do. The vehicle stopped and I saw a man throwing himself to the ground next to the car, blocking the way. Then I heard gunshots. I said to myself: Are some groups having a shoot-out here? We must not get involved in this. [laughter from audience]

I was riding in an armored car. But what about the rest of my motorcade?

I saw someone wearing jeans come up on the sidewalk followed by three others. The gunshots continued. I heard gunshots hit the roof of the car. But I did not see anyone open fire. I told the driver: Turn around, turn around.

When he turned his head to see what was behind him, I told him: Never mind, smash into whatever is behind you. It is not important.

I saw the people running toward us and I told the driver: Listen, son, turn around and let us drive back. These people look like they are attacking us. Turn around and drive back.

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After we returned I found that the Somali fellow [Ethiopian minister] riding with me was struck speechless by what had happened.

He even told the Tunisian President that President Mubarak behaved as if nothing had happened. I told him what should I have done? Should I have shouted? Should I have gotten confused and thus confused the driver, and the crowds around? I thought that I should take matters easily and go back. We went back and I think that this decision perhaps led to the safe end to the whole operation. If we had continued on our way.... [applause] It crossed my mind that had we continued on our way, I knew that he [not further identified] would have targeted the president of the Republic. He would have continued shooting. Two bullets hit the door of the vehicle, but we did not feel them. Three bullets hit the roof and we heard them hit. A bullet hit the windshield of the car. He came running, but could not hit. He thought that it was an ordinary vehicle. He might have reached the vehicle and tried to open the door and hit everyone, or the cars behind me, which were ordinary vehicles. Imagine if 10 or 15 of my entourage had been killed. I was sad at the thought. So I thought I had to go back right away. Being the main target, when my car turned back, they knew there was no hope. However, swiftly my bodyguards, who were in one vehicle, got out [applause] as my car turned. I glanced at the bodyguards deployed without any shelter to protect them. When some gunmen attack with machine guns and your guards have revolvers, they must take shelter behind something to fire back. But no, my bodyguards got out of the vehicle and killed two of the attackers. They told me after I arrived at the airport that they killed two. I saw another attacker knocked down as my car was turning back. I saw my officers fire at those shooting from above and from the sidewalk near us. This action of turning back led to our rescue along with all those behind us. We could not have predicted what these mad attackers might have done. They might have killed 10 or 15 people in the vehicles behind us. This would have been a disaster. So we turned and in two minutes I was back at the airport .

The [Ethiopian] president heard about the attack and was very angry. He was pacing the hall offering his regrets and apologies. He asked me to rest and I told him I was calm and it was nothing. Should I have been nervous with him? It was a (?simple, bad) incident. [laughter] If I had been destined to be hit, it would have made no difference. We had to think what to do next. Perhaps we may learn good lessons from bad experiences. This incident should give us many useful lessons, even in the measures we take.

We boarded the airliner and I came back home. I know that two were killed. There are reports that one of them is Egyptian and the other holds a Yemeni passport or that both are Egyptians from among the mercenaries of Afghanistan. The telephones there were tapped. These people were holding contacts with Pakistan, perhaps with terrorists in certain areas there. The third who was hit and did not die was detained yesterday. His name is something Siraj, Muhammad Siraj. It seems you are following up on the story better than I. [laughter] Muhammad Siraj is the mastermind. When he was hit, they took him, leaving the other two bodies. They whisked him away quickly and we thought they took him to a hospital. But they took him because he was the maestro [last word in English] of the operation. His nationality is Sudanese. I know I am speaking live on the air. [laughter and applause] I know I am speaking on the air but I am saying facts. When I say the truth I am not afraid. When I am doubtful about something, I take care what I say. I dislike making accusations against anyone. However, the Ethiopian authorities are interrogating him. The Ethiopian authorities are cooperating with our agencies there to ascertain the details of the story.

There are also infiltrations of terrorists between Ethiopia and Sudan, Eritrea and Sudan, and Uganda and Sudan. I think you heard yesterday Faruq Abu-'Isa's statement about the security and intelligence directorate. This is true and I knew it before I left for Ethiopia. For your information, they have been preparing for this operation since March. This is not new. Through the interrogations with detainees, we knew that they have been preparing for these acts since March — al-Turabi and company. Afterwards, they rented three villas. In one they put a wireless to monitor the frequencies of landing airliners; in another they had binoculars to watch movements and had radios to contact those who recruited them. You might have seen some RPG's in boxes. These were in another place that had nothing to do with the latest operation. Regrettably, all suspicions hover around operations stemming from Sudan. The three arms depots that were uncovered in Kawmumbu in Aswan contained new Russian-made arms still in their protective grease. Faruq Abu-'Isa made this statement and I responded to him. I responded within limits. You heard that the posts in Shalatin fired at our men and the latter fired back. Last night, they seized the rest houses [in Khartoum] which belong to the Defense Ministry. I said they do such things, slander us, beat our people and put them in jail and fabricate stories, and still we remain silent. When I read about this issue very early this morning, I made a decision that the 70 people at the four border posts must be expelled from the borders. After I gave the orders, our men expelled them today. [applause]

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I do not want to harm the Sudanese people as a people, who are oppressed. But — and I say this and the whole world is listening to me right now — if they persist in this stance and adopt other measures, I have many measures; I will take one measure after another until I reach the goal I want to reach. And I hope.... [applause] Perhaps you read in today's AL-AKHBAR the remarks by [Chief Editor] Jalal Duwaydar, particularly the paragraph mentioning al-Turabi's interview with LE FIGARO on 15 April, and this is true. In the interview, he said that dictatorial and monarchical Islamic states are despotic — as if they [in Sudan] had plenty of democracy. [laughter] He added that he had spoken with Pope John Paul and the Jews to form a force to overthrow these regimes.

I want to tell him: Mr. al-Turabi: [laughter]; Dr. al-Turabi; He will make me hate the term doctorate because of them [laughter]. I tell him: Have some shame, Doctor. If you have no shame, do what you want [Arabic proverb], and we will do what we want. [applause] What I want to say is that I mean every word I say. Every word I say has a plan in my mind. I hope and wish from the bottom of my heart that I will not reach the point of what is planned in my mind. I hope that they will help me with this. They will resort to verbal abuse, but abuse does not bother us. They will become too insolent. For instance, al-Bashir — he is al-Turabi's secretary, nothing more — said that the Egyptians are killing their own leaders and they want to blame it on us. I say: All right, they kill their own leaders; just stay out of it. Let us as Egyptians handle it among ourselves. We do not need you or your custodianship. At any rate... [indistinct remarks from someone in the audience followed by applause to which Mubarak responds] But we are human and there is a limit to our tolerance. Can anybody tolerate them as much as I am tolerating them? Nobody. [applause] I do not want to give examples. I am very patient, but there are limits. If they exceed the limits of what I consider offensive to the Egyptian citizen, the Egyptian people, the Egyptian entity, it will not be a joking matter. [applause]

But do not ask me what I am going to do. No. But let me say again that I do not want to shed any blood, neither Egyptian or Sudanese. I actually appreciate the Sudanese people, who are really good. Forget about the frenzied minority over there — al-Turabi and his team. I should not say team because we have good teams here. [laughter] The Sudanese people, as I said yesterday, are really good-natured, and I mean it. I know them. But these people who have lost their minds and who are running around left and right.... [pauses] The people there are in quite a state. Has any one of you been in Sudan recently to see the conditions there? Sudan used to be something else. It has deteriorated to the point that no human being could imagine. Why don't you look into the conditions of your people? Instead of taking money and commissions from here and there and spending it on terrorism, take care of the people, see what the citizens are like, see the people who are dying, and see the people who are killed by diseases in the capital, as Faruq Abu-'Isa has stated. It is a regrettable matter. Whenever I speak to a head of state, he tells me: Well, they are your neighbors. They are counted as among my friends. [laughter] When al-Bashir seized power, everybody thought that I had staged a coup and brought him to power. I do not stage coups. I saw that the man needed vehicles; as I said yesterday, I helped him. The African presidents told me: This man is not good, but I told them no, and defended him. In the end I realized that I made a mistake, so I said so. There is nothing wrong with that. I made a mistake, and to err is human. Humans make mistakes, and these are discretionary matters.

Then, without cause, they started attacks. They started with Hala'ib and Shalatin. Whenever anyone of them wants to create a problem, he picks up Hala'ib. [They say] Hala'ib is Sudanese. Well, you were free to come and go and nobody said anything. You had a school there and we didn't say anything. Then they stopped our factory there and started to sneak in. I have expelled them from the entire Shalatin area and only the area of Hala'ib is left. I hope they will not think of developing or escalating things between us, because actually I will not be silent. If something harms my country, by God, there will be no silence. [indistinct remarks from the audience to which Mubarak responds] What? I agree with you, but let our retaliation be with the necessary degree and at the appropriate time. There is a time for everything. [indistinct remarks from the audience followed by applause to which Mubarak responds] Thank you, thank you.

At any rate, my thanks and appreciation to all of you. I know very well the feelings of the intellectuals and men of the media toward me. Even if we disagree over an issue, it is a disagreement within the single family. [indistinct remarks from the audience] No, I also like you. [applause] What I mean by differences is that, say we are sitting together to eat. You eat milukhiyah [Egyptian food] and I do not like milukhiyah, so we disagree. [laughter]. Thank you and good luck. [applause]

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Reassures Sudanese Community

NC2806125795 Cairo Arab Republic of Egypt Radio Network in Arabic 1110 GMT 28 Jun 95

[Remarks by President Husni Mubarak to a delegation of the Sudanese community in Egypt at the presidential office in Heliopolis, Cairo — live]

[FBIS Translated Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Words are not sufficient to express my feelings for our brothers and sons from the Sudanese people, whom we treat exactly as we treat the Egyptian people. [applause] Throughout history we have had strong, brotherly relations with our kinsfolk in the south, in Sudan. We may differ at times, but we harbor no grudges or hatred toward each other. We do not work to kill. I have always said that the Sudanese people are good people. I have visited Sudan several times. I still have good feelings for our brothers in Sudan to the extent that I sometimes dispense with several commodities and give them to our brothers in the south.

However, I know very well — and you live here in Cairo and the Arab Republic of Egypt — I know very well the Sudanese people's suffering. During my trips to various countries, I feel very sad when I hear that Sudan has become a terrorist state. This is not right. Perhaps there is a group, but the Sudanese people are a genuine, good, noble people. [applause]

We have met with them [Sudanese officials] several times. We have given more scholarships to Sudan than any another country. [applause] I do not exaggerate when I tell you that I used to accept 2,500 students annually from Sudan to study in Egypt. Suddenly, after the recent events, I was afraid that they would send some of their agents. So I reduced the number of students accepted. They reacted angrily by closing the branch of Cairo University there [in Khartoum]. We were spending on the university branch for the benefit of our brothers and sons in Sudan.

We and Sudan are linked by the Nile, which is our lifeline. When I go to Sudan, it is like I am visiting any place in the Arab Republic of Egypt. I meet with the brothers without protocol or other such measures, which I do not like at all. I felt I was with sincere brothers. We love them and they love us.

Regrettably, now I am saddest to hear about Sudan of all the countries of the world. I did not want this reputation for a good and honest people. We in Egypt say: The Sudanese man is good, honest, and sincere. We love them and they love us. I still love the Sudanese people. This is true and I say it from the bottom of my heart. [applause]

When al-Bashir seized power, it was thought that we had brought him to power. This was not true. We do not interfere in Sudan's affairs. Had we wanted to interfere in Sudan's affairs — Lieutenant General al-Bashir said several days ago that there was a plot to overthrow the regime from Cairo, London, and Washington and I told him we do not interfere in your domestic affairs, as this is something between you and your people — had I wanted to interfere and overthrow the regime, and this is not our character, then we would have done it in 10 days. [applause]

However, such an act would incriminate us, like those who seize other states. We do not do this. However, I answer him: Do not say we are preparing a coup. A coup would result in bloodshed for the Sudanese people. I do not want one victim among the Sudanese people. [applause]

The Sudanese people are capable of dealing with their own leaders. They are capable of making their own decisions and implementing them. We must not militarly intervene or anything else of this sort, because some individuals will die. We consider these individuals Egyptians and I do not want them to die. [applause]

I thank you again. I hope the friendly and dear Sudanese people will achieve their aspirations. They [Sudanese officials] will interpret these remarks as a call for the overthrow of the regime. [applause] I emphasize that Egypt does not interfere in the internal affairs of other states or try to overthrow any regime; rather, Egypt cooperates. When al-Bashir came to power, he visited me here several times and I visited him. He asked for aid from me when we were in difficult economic circumstances. He asked me for trucks to transport supplies to his units in Port Sudan and elsewhere. We bought over 100 trucks even though we did not have much hard currency at that time. However, for Sudan's sake, we found the necessary funds and bought the trucks for Sudan. [applause] We did this so that supplies would reach our kinsfolk in Port Sudan or West Sudan.

However, regrettably, I was cautioned by almost 90 percent of the African states. They told me that this regime was dangerous and had contacts with other dictatorial regimes. I continued to defend this Sudanese regime because I did not want to interfere in its affairs, until its real character became clear. At one of the summit conferences, African heads of state asked me [about this]. I told them: I raise my hat in respect to them. I was wrong. I was speaking in good faith and was helping Sudan. We did not accept the expulsion of Sudan from the IMF and other international organizations. Nevertheless, Sudan's answer was to

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oppose us on small and insignificant things. I was surprised.

Even if there is a problem between me and the ruling regime in Sudan, I do not want to stand against the people. We must take care of the people. My responsibility in my country is to take care of the people and not to harass them, muzzle their voices, or to kill them. I have the same feeling for the Sudanese people. I thank you. May God's blessing be with you. I wish you success.

Al-Sharif Says Evidence Links Sudan to Assault

NC2906051095 Cairo Arab Republic of Egypt Radio Network in Arabic 0400 GMT 29 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif has stated that the Ethiopian authorities are taking broad measures and trying very hard to uncover the perpetrators and masterminds of the criminal attack on President Mubarak in Addis Ababa. He pointed out that close coordination and cooperation are under way to achieve this goal.

A responsible security source in Addis Ababa has stated that the Ethiopian authorities now have threads of evidence concerning the aggression against President Mubarak's motorcade and are continuing intensive efforts to capture the criminals. The Ethiopian authorities have denied rumors circulated yesterday afternoon that one of the culprits was apprehended.

Information Minister al-Sharif said the accusation against Sudan of its possible complicity in the abortive attempt on President Mubarak in Addis Ababa is based on clear evidence, including the presence of terrorist training camps in Sudan and the export of terrorists, not only to Egypt, but also to other Arab and African countries.

In a statement to the BBC, al-Sharif said this assessment is based on admissions by numerous defendants detained in Egypt in connection with various terrorist cases. These terrorists have consistently admitted that they entered and traveled through Sudanese territory. Further, the detained defendants admitted that they brought the arms caches seized recently in Upper Egypt via desert roads and across the Sudanese-Egyptian border.

Regarding the Sudanese foreign minister's statement of his country's readiness for dialogue and negotiations on all the issues between Egypt and Sudan, al-Sharif said Egypt will respond, that Egypt has powerful security agencies, and that it knows these statements are merely designed to cover up many mistakes and excesses.

In its newscasts last night Ethiopian Television carried a photo of the main defendant in the assault on President Mubarak's motorcade. Ethiopian Television said the defendant, Muhammad Siraj, masterminded the assault. It called on citizens in Ethiopia to cooperate with the authorities to capture him and other culprits.

Knowledgeable sources said the Ethiopian security agencies have arrested six suspects of various Arab nationalities. Some reportedly hold false passports.

Western diplomatic circles in Addis Ababa said the Ethiopian security authorities are very determined to arrest the perpetrators. Security measures have been tightened at entry posts to prevent the terrorists from escaping.

'Intense' Investigation Continues

NC2806171195 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1615 GMT 28 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Addis Ababa, 28 Jun (MENA) — A responsible security source in Addis Ababa disclosed today that Ethiopian authorities now have clues on the 26 June attack on President Husni Mubarak's motorcade in the Ethiopian capital and that they are continuing their efforts to arrest the culprits.

In a statement to MENA, the source said intense efforts are under way to identify the culprits. He denied this afternoon's rumors that a culprit, Muhammad Siraj, had been arrested.

Meanwhile, Ethiopian television showed photographs of a Yemeni national. The station reported that he may have been involved in the attack, which was carried out by between seven and nine terrorists.

'Extensive Measures' Implemented

NC2806154995 Cairo Arab Republic of Egypt Radio Network in Arabic 1400 GMT 28 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif has said that the Ethiopian authorities are taking extensive measures and making great efforts to discover the perpetrators and planners of the criminal attempt on President Husni Mubarak's life. He said there is cooperation and coordination toward this objective.

The information minister added: We have full confidence that the president and Government of Ethiopia are very eager to get results and that the Ethiopian authorities are trying hard to find out all the facts.

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Foreign Minister Musa Comments on Mubarak Attack

Ties With Ethiopia Not Affected

NC2806212695 Cairo Arab Republic of Egypt Radio Network in Arabic 2000 GMT 28 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and Malian President Alpha Oumar Konare resumed their talks over a working dinner hosted by President Mubarak in honor of President Konare. Members of the Egyptian and Malian delegations attended the dinner. [passage omitted]

Foreign Minister 'Amr Musa said after the talks that he submitted a report to President Husni Mubarak on the Addis Ababa summit and its discussions, results, and resolutions, as well as on the reelection of Ambassador Ahmad Hajjaj, assistant secretary general of the OAU. [passage omitted]

On the progress of the investigation into the evil attack on President Husni Mubarak and the Egyptian delegation in Addis Ababa, Musa said there is good cooperation between Ethiopian authorities and the team of Egyptian experts that has arrived in Addis Ababa. He hoped that the investigation will produce results soon.

Replying to a question by our radio's Central News Unit on media reports that there are skirmishes on the Egyptian-Sudanese border, he said these skirmishes have nothing to do with the attack on President Husni Mubarak and that all that has happened has taken place inside the Egyptian border at Hala'ib.

Musa denied that the attack on President Mubarak in Addis Ababa will affect Egyptian-Ethiopian relations, emphasizing that this incident targeted both countries and, at the same time, Ethiopia's sovereignty and security.

Answering another question by the radio's Central News Unit on whether there is an African move to confront terrorism after the evil attempted attack on President Mubarak, Musa said there is a clear African position on terrorism. Also, he added, there is African consensus on the need to confront terrorism and that the African positions were quite clear during the summit debates. The incident, he said, had a great impact on the summit meetings and generated a feeling that the African countries have turned into a theater for this unacceptable criminal nonsense. [passage omitted]

Calls Attack 'Personal'

NC2806175095 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1620 GMT 28 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Cairo, 28 Jun (MENA) — Foreign Minister 'Amr Musa has stated that Egypt and Ethiopia are fully cooperating in the investigation of the attack on the motorcade of President Mubarak and his delegation in Addis Ababa. He noted that he met with Ethiopian President Meles Zenawi more than once during the African summit.

In a news conference following his return from Addis Ababa today, Musa said investigations into Monday's attack against President Mubarak's motorcade are still under way.

So far, there are no specific results, but the noose around the terrorist assailants' necks is getting tighter, he said.

The foreign minister mentioned the Ethiopian president's statement that he takes the attack on President Mubarak and on Egypt as a personal attack against him and against Ethiopia, and that his country cannot go easy on the culprits.

Musa said the attempt will not go away easily. He voiced the need to discover the circumstances of the conspiracy and the identity of the terrorists and those behind them.

He pointed out that there is popular and international unanimity on the need to firmly confront terrorism. He said the attack on the Egyptian motorcade dominated the mood of the African summit.

He stressed that the African countries are against terrorism, which has begun to spread into some countries. He said this is causing overall concern and is threatening stability and the foundations of life in these countries. He said terrorists take advantage of lax entry and exit procedures in some countries. [passage omitted]

Regarding Sudan, the foreign minister said that if it is proven that Sudan was involved in the crime, there will be far-reaching repercussions. [passage omitted]

More on 'Vanguards' Group Claiming Mubarak Attempt

MM2806155095 London AL-HAYAH in Arabic 27 Jun 95 pp 1, 6

[Reports by Muhammad Salah in Cairo, Kamal Hamid in Addis Ababa, and Yusuf Hazim in London: "Mubarak Hints at al-Turabi Responsibility; Rabin Accuses Iran"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] President Husni Mubarak yesterday miraculously escaped an assassination attempt

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in Addis Ababa where he arrived in the morning to attend the African summit. [passage omitted] Mubarak, who returned to Cairo, having been saved partially by the fact that he was in an armored car, hinted at the responsibility of Sudan, especially the party led by Dr. Hasan al- Turabi. Israel has, through its Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin, said that "available information indicates that an Islamic group supported by Iran carried out the operation."

Khartoum quickly denied any connection with the assassination attempt claimed by the "Islamic Conquest Vanguards" Organization [Munazzamat Tala'i' al-Fath al-Islami], considered to be the military wing of the Jihad group which is led by Dr. Ayman al-Zawahiri who lives in Switzerland. The White House merely described the incident as "an act of terrorism." [passage omitted]

AL-HAYAH's office in Cairo yesterday received a telephone call from a person who said that he was a leading figure in the "Conquest Vanguards organization," declared that "members of the organization carried out the operation," and threatened that it would be repeated. President Mubarak returned to Cairo yesterday. [passage omitted]

'Terrorist' Killed in Clash With Police in al-Minya

NC2906053795 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2252 GMT 28 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Cairo, 28 Jun (MENA) — Leading terrorist Radwan 'Abd-al-'Aziz Radwan, who held a diploma from a polytechnic school and was a resident of Mallawi, was killed tonight in a clash with security forces that stormed a terrorist den in al-Burjayah, al-Minya Governorate.

A responsible Interior Ministry source stated that information received by the State Security Intelligence Department indicated that leading terrorists were using a field next to the farm road in al-Burjayah village as a shelter. When the security forces closed in on the den, they came under fire from the fields, prompting them to return fire. The terrorist was killed and a villager, Rajab Fahmi, 55, was martyred.

The source added that terrorist Radwan was one of the leading elements in the so-called Islamic Group in Mallawi. He was previously indicted in several cases of violence and terrorism and was wanted in connection with various incidents. A Walter-type pistol and a forged identity card were found on his body.

Leading security and criminology experts from al-Minya arrived at the scene for an inspection and the prosecutor has been notified.

Libya

Al-Qadhdhafi Hails French Decision on Testing

LD2806135195 Tripoli Great Jamahiriyah Radio Network in Arabic 1230 GMT 28 Jun 95

["Text" of statement by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdafi to AFP; place and date not given]

[FBIS Translated Text] In spite of my strong opposition to the countries that own weapons of total destruction and my continuing call for the complete destruction of these weapons, I praised President Jacques Chirac's decision before going to the Halifax summit that France will resume its nuclear tests.

In spite of the fact that I am opposed to the summit, I admire the timing of the decision and consider it an indication that a European country has regained its independence from the U.S. occupation under which Europe fell after the German occupation. This attempt at independence was tried only by France and only during the Gaullist era.

That is why my admiration for President Chirac increased. He will emerge as a hero of European independence from the hated U.S. colonialism. I am obliged to encourage this tendency.

New Qatari Ruler Reassures al-Qadhdhafi

LD2806143595 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1415 GMT 28 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Tripoli, 28 Jun (JANA) — During a phone call today, Qatari Amir Shaykh Hamad Bin-Khalifah Al Thani reassured the brother leader of the revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi about the situation in Qatar, and briefed him fully on the reasons for the action he took and the circumstances that led to it.

Sudan

Egyptian Attack Reported; Government Responds

SUNA Reports on 'Aggression'

EA2806183095 Khartoum SUNA in English 1735 GMT 28 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Khartoum, June, 28 (SUNA) — A large group of the Egyptian Armed Forces commited an aggression Tuesday [27 June] night against three police stations in Hala'ib area, killing two Sudanese police men and injuring seven others, a statement issued by the Interior Ministry here Wednesday said.

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The statement said that the Egyptian Armed Forces aggression targetted police stations at Shalatin, Badie and Abu-Ramad areas and that it took place at 08:00 p.m on Tuesday, June 27.

The statement idenified the martyred police men as First Lieutenant Mahamoud Salateen and Private Metwali Abdalla, noting that they were serving at Abu-Ramad police force. The statement said that the Egyptian Armed Forces had killed two police men in an earlier aggression similar to Tuesdays.

It added that the aggressions proved that the regime of Egyptian President Husni Mubarak is working to boost its occupation to Hala'ib by deploying a striking force fully equipped in the face of the Sudanese police with its limited numbers and equipment.

Al-Bashir on 'Violent Attacks'

EA2806193995 Omdurman Republic of Sudan Radio Network in Arabic 1730 GMT 28 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Following his return this evening from the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa, Lieutenant General 'Umar al-Bashir, the president of the Republic, announced that the Egyptian regime had used their armed forces to launch violent attacks on the Abu-Ramad police station in Hala'ib, which is manned by nine individuals, resulting in the martyrdom of a Sudanese officer and a soldier, and the wounding of others, who were taken by their forces into Egyptian territory as prisoners. He went on to say that the Egyptian Armed Forces had attacked the other Sudanese police stations in Hala'ib, and stripped the 30 men manning them. He described this as a deliberate escalation by the Egyptian regime, in a bid to cover up the failure of its internal policy, which is facing mounting criticism and confrontation with the Islamic opposition. He said: It uses feeble pretexts to justify the Egyptian Army's military operations against Sudanese police stations in Hala'ib. It claims that the border guards were the first to open fire, whereas it attacked the police stations.

He described the Egyptian regime's habit of harboring the remnants of the Sudanese opposition, and its manipulation of the little rebel gangs and hired mercenaries, as desperate attempts to divert the attention of the Egyptian people from the failure of its policies.

Lt. Gen. al-Bashir referred to the statements of the president of the Egyptian regime — who was exposed to an abortive assassination attempt on 26 June in Addis Ababa and who claimed that Sudan was involved — as irresponsible talk, and that the Egyptian president had habitually accused Sudan without evidence.

He declared that the Ethiopian security men had valiantly confronted the armed gang which had carried out the attack. Their heroism had saved the president of the Egyptian regime from death. Lt. Gen. al-Bashir praised the Ethiopian security measures and vigilance during the convening of the OAU summit.

Military Spokesman Views 'Incursion'

EA2806211895 Omdurman Sudan Television Network in English 1600 GMT 28 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The official spokesman of the Sudanese Armed Forces, Brigadier PAC [Passed Staff College] Muhammad Bashir Sulayman, in a statement to Sudan television, spoke on the Egyptian incursion against the town of Abu-Ramad. The spokesman said Egyptian armed personnel attacked yesterday an outside Sudanese police post in Abu-Ramad, and killed a police officer and constable, and that some people were injured during the incursion. During the incursion, he said some Egyptian soldiers were wounded, and some other Egyptian soldiers were reportedly killed. Egyptian soldiers attempted to withdraw some Sudanese casualties together with theirs. The spokesman said the Egyptian troops also tried to impose control over the post at Hala'ib. He explained that the under armed of the ammunitions [as heard] of the police were taken by the Egyptian soldiers.

He said the Armed Forces affirm that the attack on the Sudanese police is considered aggression on Sudan.

Federation Issues Statement

EA2906110595 Omdurman Republic of Sudan Radio Network in Arabic 1900 GMT 28 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The General Federation of Trade Unions of Sudan has issued a statement to the masses of the Sudanese people about the provocations by the Egyptian regime, and its false allegations on Sudan's involvement in the attempt to assassinate the president of the Egyptian regime. The federation condemns this false accusation, which is an extension of imperialist-Zionist designs.

The statement explains that this type of fabrication has [word indistinct] the peoples of the two countries in the history of their eternal relationship. The statement calls on all sectors of the population to be vigilant, to topple all suspect designs, and to confront all forms of conspiracy which target the unity of the country, and the orientation of its civilization.

The Federal Secretariat of the National Assembly in a similar statement condemns these provocations, and declares a maximum state of alert in all its bases to

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confront the shameful practices of the Egyptian regime, practices which deviate from all the values of Arabism and Islam, and the principles of history, and faith.

Unions of employers, Sudanese doctors, veterinarians, farmers, teachers, the League of Working Women, the organization of youth of the homeland, and the General Union of Sudanese Students have issued statements in which they confirm the cohesion of the internal front, and its ability to confront all the stooge colonialist conspiracies being devised by Cairo's stooge regime against Sudan and its people, who have approved God's law as a course, procedure, conduct, and rule.

Egyptian Attache, Family Evicted

NC2906052895 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2250 GMT 28 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Khartoum, 28 Jun (MENA)—The Sudanese authorities, by force of arms, tonight seized the resthouses belonging to the Egyptian military attache to Khartoum and forced staff at the attache's office and their families out into the street with only the clothes they were wearing. Among them was Lieutenant Colonel Salah Layl, assistant military attache to Khartoum, and his family.

A Sudanese force made up of approximately 90 people broke into the three resthouses in Khartoum, forcing the occupants and their families out into the street after assaulting them and treating them in a provocative manner.

The Sudanese authorities last year seized the resthouse of the Egyptian military attache as part of its seizure of homes belonging to Egyptian irrigation personnel working in Sudan. An attempt in January to seize one of the three resthouses targeted tonight failed after its occupants were ordered not to leave the houses for two days. Instructions were later given to the troops who broke into that resthouse to withdraw.

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Qatar

Foreign Minister Discusses Recent Developments

JN2806205795 Doha Radio Qatar in Arabic 2005 GMT 28 Jun 95

[Interview by Foreign Minister Hamad Bin-Jasim Bin-Jabr Al Thani to BBC correspondent Fawwaz al-'Adli in Doha; date not given — recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] [al-'Adli] Your Excellency Shaykh Hamad Bin-Jasim Bin-Jabr Al Thani, Qatari foreign minister: Shaykh Hamad Bin-Khalifah Al Thani, the amir of Qatar, said in his speech to the Qatari cabinet that Qatar has passed through some difficult circumstances. Can we learn what these circumstances are?

[Al Thani] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. To begin with, I wish to thank the BBC radio and television. At the same time, I wish to clarify that we cannot explain these difficult circumstances because they concern us and a dear father who has special standing among us; that is, His Highness Shaykh Khalifah Bin-Hamad Al Thani, may God protect him. These circumstances forced His Highness Shaykh Hamad, the amir of the country, to take such a step. However, the noble Qatari people know what these circumstances are.

[Al-'Adli] Your Excellency Shaykh Hamad Bin-Jasim Bin-Jabr Al Thani: The former amir of Qatar, Shaykh Khalifah, accused you personally of masterminding what happened recently in Qatar. How do you react to this?

[Al Thani] I have nothing to say about this. His Highness Amir Shaykh Khalifah Bin-Hamad Al Thani is a dear father for me and I owe him a lot. I, of course, realize that the situation now is difficult, but the future will prove, and God also knows, that what has been done is in Qatar's interest and in the interest of His Highness Shaykh Khalifah Bin-Hamad Al Thani.

[Al-'Adli] Shaykh Hamad Bin-Jasim: The amir of Qatar, Shaykh Hamad, paid tribute to his father, Shaykh Khalifah, and Shaykh Khalifah said he will return to Qatar soon. How will you deal with such a situation?

[Al Thani] It is the duty of His Highness Shaykh Hamad Bin-Khalifah to pay tribute to his father. He has issued clear orders, stressing that His Highness Amir Shaykh Khalifah Bin-Hamad Al Thani has a special status among the Qatari people and all of us. His return to Qatar will be a normal thing to do at any time he deems appropriate because Qatar is his country and he is a symbol of Qatar. We will all be happy with his presence in his country, Qatar.

[Al-'Adli] Your Excellency Shaykh Hamad Bin-Jasim Bin-Jabr Al Thani, Qatari foreign minister: Every new regime has new foreign policy directions. How will you deal with the Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC], especially since Qatar is a member of that council?

[Al Thani] As explained by His Highness Shaykh Hamad, the beloved amir of the country, Qatar is an active member of the GCC and we will continue as active members. We will work toward unifying the ranks of the Gulf states, cleansing the climate among the Gulf states, and continuing the march of the GCC because we believe in that council.

[Al-'Adli] It has been said that there are Qatari military concentrations on the land borders and that weapons have been distributed to militias inside Qatar. What is your response to this?

[Al Thani] First, it is natural for Qatar to conduct maneuvers every now and then. The Army was conducting a maneuver, which had been planned many months ago. Usually, we see militias inside the country when the Army conducts a maneuver. There was no state of alert. Against whom would we mobilize our forces? Some precautions were taken in view of certain conditions, but these precautions ended when His Highness Shaykh Hamad Bin-Khalifah assumed power in the country.

[Al-'Adli] Shaykh Hamad, we would like to speak about the peace process and how you will deal with this process in the future.

[Al Thani] Qatar's commitment to peace was demonstrated in the Madrid conference. Qatar's commitment will continue to the peace process. We have faith in peace and will continue to support this process until all countries, particularly Syria and Lebanon, restore their rights.

[Al-'Adli] What about the future projects which were mentioned within the framework of dealing with Israel, particularly with regard to natural gas? Will you have a new view in this regard?

[Al Thani] Everything will proceed according to plan. We will do what is required when circumstances permit this. However, certain conditions should be available.

[Al-'Adli] Commenting on what took place in Qatar recently, the Egyptian foreign minister said nobody informed them of what happened there. What is your comment on this?

[Al Thani] Nobody informed them? How?

[Al-'Adli] This was reported by news agencies: Nobody informed them of what happened in Qatar?

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[Al Thani] I have not heard brother 'Amr Musa's statement. However, this falls within our internal affairs and we are not dutybound to inform anybody before a step is taken. When the step was taken, we informed all countries, including Egypt through our ambassador there. At the same time, we informed Egypt's ambassador to Qatar.

[Al-'Adli] Qatari Foreign Minister Shaykh Hamad Bin-Jasim Bin-Jabr Al Thani, thank you.

[Al Thani] Thank you.

Shaykh Khalifah Cancels News Conference in Geneva

NC2806182795 London MBC Television in Arabic 1800 GMT 28 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Shaykh Khalifah Bin-Hamad Al Thani has canceled a news conference he was scheduled to hold in Geneva this evening. No reason was given for the cancellation.

Amir Chairs Council of Ministers 'Ordinary Session'

JN2806153095 Doha Radio Qatar in Arabic 1200 GMT 28 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Text] His Highness Shaykh Hamad Bin-Khalifah Al Thani, the beloved amir of Qatar, chaired an ordinary session of the Council of Ministers at the Amiri Court this morning.

At the outset of the meeting, his highness, may God protect him, informed the Council of the following topics:

1. The conversation between King Fahd Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, custodian of the two holy mosques and king of fraternal Saudi Arabia, and their excellencies Interior Minister Shaykh 'Abdallah Bin-Khalifah Al Thani and Foreign Minister Shaykh Hamad Bin-Jasim Bin-Jabr Al Thani. During that conversation, the king expressed congratulations and wishes of success to his highness and his noble family and best wishes of progress and prosperity to the fraternal people of Qatar.

2. The message he received from his brother His Majesty Sultan Qabus Bin-Sa'id of fraternal Oman. The message expresses his majesty's and the Omani people's congratulations and best wishes of success in continuing the march of construction and development.

3. The message he received from His Majesty Husayn Bin-Talal, king of the fraternal Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, in which he expressed his sincere greetings and best wishes on the occasion of his highness' receiving the pledge of allegiance as amir of the State of Qatar and his assumption of power. Also, the similar telephone call he received from His Highness Prince Hasan Bin-Talal, crown prince of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

4. The telephone call he received from His Excellency 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the fraternal Republic of Yemen, in which he congratulated his highness on his assumption of powers in the country and best wishes of success in fulfilling his new duties.

5. The telephone call he received from His Highness Shaykh Khalifah Bin-Zayid Al Nuhayyan, Abu Dhabi's heir apparent and deputy supreme commander of the Armed Forces in the fraternal United Arab Emirates, in which he congratulated his highness on his assumption of powers in the country and best wishes of success in fulfilling his new duties.

6. The United States' announcement welcoming his highness' assumption of powers in the country.

7. The announcement by the United Kingdom which expresses its best wishes on his highness' assumption of powers in the country.

His highness, may God protect him, also informed the Council of Ministers of the content of the written message he received from Her Excellency Pakistani Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto on 24 June. The message was conveyed by the Pakistani ambassador to Qatar and concerns the ties of cooperation and friendship between the two countries and some issues of mutual concern.

His highness then gave the floor to His Excellency Shaykh 'Abdallah Bin-Hamad al-'Atiyah, minister of energy and industry, to brief the Council on the outcome of OPEC's semi-annual ministerial meeting which was held in Vienna last week. The minister's report describes the meeting's deliberations on the indicators and developments in the oil market, the sharp increase of production by non-OPEC members at the expense of OPEC's share in the international market, and OPEC's interest in improving prices and achieving stability in the oil market.

The Council then discussed business on its agenda and endorsed the following measures:

1. The necessary measures will be taken to issue the following two draft laws:

a. Law on industrial organization.

b. The Council of Ministers' decision to amend certain provisions in Law No. 1 of 1994 concerning the setting up of the committee on pilgrimage affairs.

2. The Council agreed to grant the Qatari school counselors a monthly counselling allowance and the same annual leave as that of the school's teachers.

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3. The Council approval participation in several Gulf, Arab, and international meetings.

More Congratulations to Amir From Regional Leaders

Saudi King Fahd

JN2906055295 Doha Radio Qatar in Arabic 0430 GMT 29 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Text] His Highness Shaykh Hamad Bin-Khalifah Al Thani, the beloved amir of the country, received a telephone call from his brother King Fahd Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, custodian of the two holy mosques, last night. The custodian of the two holy mosques conveyed his warm congratulations to the amir, may God preserve him, on the occasion of his assumption of power in the country and the confidence the honorable ruling family and the Qatari people have placed in him, wishing the strong relations between the two sisterly countries further progress and development and the Qatari and Saudi peoples all progress and prosperity.

Iran's Rafsanjani

JN2806125495 Doha Radio Qatar in Arabic 1200 GMT 28 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Text] His Highness Shaykh Hamad Bin-Khalifah Al Thani, the beloved amir of the country, received a cable of congratulations from His Excellency Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, president of the sisterly Islamic Republic of Iran, on his assumption of power in the country.

In his cable, President Rafsanjani stressed his confidence that the Qatari Government, led by His Highness Shaykh Hamad Bin-Khalifah Al Thani, will play a positive and constructive role in achieving prosperity and happiness for the Qatari people and security and stability for the region. President Rafsanjani hoped the government will also take active steps to promote relations with Iran.

The Iranian president wished Shaykh Hamad success and the Qatari people progress and prosperity.

PLO Chairman 'Arafat

JN2806203595 Doha Radio Qatar in Arabic 2000 GMT 28 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Text] His Highness Shaykh Hamad Bin-Khalifah Al Thani, the beloved amir of the country, received a telephone call this evening from his brother Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Palestinian National Authority.

Chairman 'Arafat expressed his heartfelt congratulations to his highness the beloved amir, on his assumption of power in the country, wishing his highness and the Qatari people every progress and loftiness under the wise leadership of his highness.

Libya's al-Qadhdhafi

JN2806172295 Doha Radio Qatar in Arabic 1530 GMT 28 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Text] His Highness Shaykh Hamad Bin-Khalifah Al Thani, the redeemed amir of the country, received a telephone call this afternoon from his brother His Excellency Libyan President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. His excellency the Libyan president expressed his heartfelt wishes to the redeemed amir of the country on his assumption of power and for the confidence placed in his highness by the Qatari people. The Libyan president wished both the Qatari and Libyan people pride, dignity, and splendid future.

UAE's Shaykh Zayid

JN2806170395 Doha Radio Qatar in Arabic 1530 GMT 28 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Text] His Highness Shaykh Hamad Bin-Khalifah Al Thani, the redeemed amir of the country, has received the congratulations and heartfelt wishes of his brother His Highness Shaykh Zayid Bin-Sultan Al Nuhayyan, president of the sisterly United Arab Emirates [UAE], and those of the UAE people to continue the march of construction and development on the occasion of His Highness Shaykh Hamad Bin-Khalifah Al Thani's assumption of power in the country.

The congratulations were conveyed by His Highness Shaykh Muhammad Bin-Rashid Al Maktum, Dubai heir apparent and minister of defense; His Highness Shaykh Hamdan Bin-Zayid Al Nuhayyan, minister of state for foreign affairs; His Highness Shaykh Sa'id Bin-Zayid Al Nuhayyan, director of the Ports and Navy Department; and His Highness Shaykh Sayf Bin-Zayid Al Nuhayyan, when the redeemed amir of the country received them at the amiri office at 1800 today.

The meeting was attended by His Excellency Shaykh Hamad Bin-Suhaym Al Thani, minister of health; His Excellency Shaykh Muhammad Bin-Khalifah Al Thani, minister of finance, economy, and trade; and His Excellency Shaykh Hamad Bin-Jasim Bin-Jabr Al Thani, minister of foreign affairs; and His Excellency Shaykh Muhammad Bin-Khalid Al Thani, chief of his highness the amir's office. The meeting was also attended by His Excellency 'Abdallah Muhammad al-'Uthman, Qatari ambassador to the UAE; and His Excellency Sa'id Bin-Muhammad al-Zu'abi, UAE ambassador to Qatar.

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Armed Forces Personnel Support New Amir

Chief of Staff

JN2806120895 Doha Radio Qatar in Arabic 1030 GMT 28 Jun 95

["Text" of cable from Staff Major General Muhammad Bin-Rashid Shar'an al-Khayyalin, Armed Forces chief of staff, to Amir Shaykh Hamad Bin-Khalifah Al Thani; date not given]

[FBIS Translated Text] Your Highness Shaykh Hamad Bin-Khalifah Al Thani, the beloved amir of the country, may God protect him:

Your highness, on the occasion of your assumption of power it pleases me to extend to your exalted office in the name of the officers, NCO's, and members of your Armed Forces and in my name warmest congratulations, coupled with complete loyalty. We ask God Almighty to make your highness succeed in what serves the homeland and the citizens, to protect your highness, grant you continued good health, and to make your era a blessed and prosperous era.

We pledge to God Almighty and your highness to be the shield that protects this beloved country, God willing, under your wise leadership.

[Signed] Muhammad Bin-Rashid Shar'an al-Khayyalin, Armed Forces chief of staff

Deputy Commander

JN2806122795 Doha Radio Qatar in Arabic 1030 GMT 28 Jun 95

["Text" of cable by Shaykh Hamad Bin-'Abdallah Al Thani, minister of state for Defense Affairs and Armed Forces deputy commander in chief, to Amir Shaykh Hamad Bin-Khalifah Al Thani; date not given]

[FBIS Translated Text] Your Highness Shaykh Hamad Bin-Khalifah Al Thani, the amir of the beloved country, may God protect him: On the occasion of your highness's assumption of power in the country with the allegiance and support of the ruling family and the beloved Qatari people, I extend warmest congratulations to your exalted office in my name and on behalf of the officers, NCO's, and members of the Qatari Armed Forces. I ask God Almighty to guide your highness to what serves the country and the citizens.

We renew the pledge to your highness to be the loyal soldiers to defend this beloved homeland under your wise leadership.

[Signed] Hamad Bin-'Abdallah Al Thani, minister of state for Defense Affairs and Armed Forces deputy commander in chief

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AL-QADISIYAH: Ekeus' Report 'Almost Objective'

JN2906091895 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0636 GMT 29 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Baghdad, 29 Jun (INA)—The newspaper AL-QADISIYAH has described UN Special Commission Chairman Rolf Ekeus' report to the UN Security Council on 19 June as almost objective.

In its editorial today, the paper says: The report, regardless of the international powers' intentions, included many facts which proved the soundness of Iraq's cooperation with the UN Security Council and the UN Special Commission.

In his recent report to the United Nations, Ekeus said that the Special Commission is highly confident that it has a good and comprehensive picture of Iraq's past programs. Ekeus also reiterated to the UN Security Council that the essential components of Iraq's banned potentials have been eliminated.

The UN Special Commission chairman stressed that the continuous monitoring system enables the commission to uncover any banned activities.

AL-QADISIYAH expresses regret over the UN Security Council members' refusal to recognize the facts of Iraq's cooperation with the UN Special Commission and compliance with the UN Security Council resolutions.

The paper says: This degree of objectivity was included in Ekeus' statements and reports in 1993. Had this assessment been recognized, our people's cause would have taken another approach toward progress and development.

The paper points to the major interest in the UN Special Commission chairman's visit to Baghdad tomorrow. It says that the Iraqi side will discuss with Ekeus the destiny of 17 tonnes of expired culture material [al-mawad al-zar'iyah].

The paper stresses that Iraq is determined to foil the aggressors' pretexts and to reduce the chances of evil action by the U.S. devil and its henchmen.

U.S. Accused of 'Hostile' Acts in Iraqi Waters

JN2906083095 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0735 GMT 29 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Text] United Nations, 29 Jun (INA)—Iraq has accused the U.S. Government of exercising its premeditated hostile nature and of continuing provocations in Iraq's territorial waters to create pretexts to justify its actions against Iraq.

In a letter to UN Secretary General Butrus-Ghali today, Ambassador Nizar Hamdun said that U.S. warships have continued their provocative acts against ships heading toward Iraqi ports.

He pointed out that on 12 May, a U.S. frigate intercepted the tugboat Dunai [name as transliterated] when it arrived at the al-Adilla' station to enter the Shatt al-'Arab since 1980 [sentence as received].

He added: The U.S. frigate forced the tugboat to return to the inspection area. The tugboat returned to the al-Adilla' station on 13 May. The lighthouse guided it to al-Basrah, and it anchored near the Iranian checkpoint. It left for Abi Falus [name as transliterated] in al-Basrah on 15 May.

Iraq asked the UN secretary general to intercede in accordance with the UN Charter to prevent the recurrence of U.S. actions which do not serve peace, security, and stability in the region.

Aims of U.S. Economic, Military 'Aggression' Viewed

Each 'Chapter' of Agression Reviewed

JN2806162595 Baghdad AL-THAWRAH in Arabic 14 Jun 95 p 3

[Part one of article by Hikmat al-'Azzawi: "This Is How the Blockade Ends"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] When I first thought of writing an article on the subject of the blockade and began to contemplate its general outlines, I found myself possessed by a feeling akin to that of a contemplative hermit in his cave; a feeling of being in a state of mysticism which transports one from his mundane condition to a spiritual state, which is a mixture of reverence for the almighty God and deep compassion for solitude that rises above life's trivialities. This might have been due to my intense awareness of the tribulation which our dear people are going through and my deep appreciation for their steadfastness in face of the great sufferings to which they are exposed for no reason except that they said "Allah is our God" and they repelled aggression and resisted injustice. So, when I began writing this article, the overwhelming drive was to give vent to those feelings rather than write a simple article on a certain subject.

The five-year plan — if I may use the term — of the national tasks to lift the unjust blockade is over. And, in my opinion, this period is sufficient to make an objective scientific and logical analysis and appraisal of all the measures and political efforts which have been undertaken by the decision and policy-making quarters

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in all the fields and spheres in which we confronted the economic and food embargo which has been unjustly imposed on our beloved Iraq. [passage omitted]

The point which needs no further proof is that the United States was the leader of the first chapter of the aggression; namely, the "economic chapter." Its loyal soldiers, the rulers of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, implemented this chapter with great accuracy and total obedience, and the result was a sheer drop in world oil prices to $5 per barrel, and sometimes even below that figure. It was obvious that Iraq, whose resources were depleted by a long malicious war, was the target of that economic offensive. Indeed, the aim was to paralyze Iraq's ability to continue the process of development and reconstruction and to catch up with scientific and technological progress once again.

The United States, which succeeded in achieving the aim of the first chapter, began to prepare for the next one; namely, the "military chapter." It massed its destructive capabilities, which were essentially prepared for a global war, deployed its best military units, and reinforced them with the armies of NATO and the reactionaries in the region. It then pushed matters to the point of conflagration, turning down any serious and sincere efforts to resolve the issue by any methods other than brutal force. That military aggression was preceded and attended by a misleading propaganda campaign which, we must admit, displayed a great ability to misrepresent and distort facts. Before launching its destructive military campaign, the United States itself, under the umbrella of the United Nations, imposed an economic embargo on Iraq under a formula which has never been known before in human history.

The United States did not forget also to back its aggression against Iraq, whose population is no more than 20 million people and whose area is 435,000 square kilometers, with a diplomatic campaign in which it used all its prowess in seducing, bribing, terrorizing, and threatening in order to sever all ties between Iraq and the outside world.

Whoever examined the dimensions of that aggression must have found himself faced with extreme forms of deep hidden hatred and a strong desire to destroy and hurt. Best proof was the nature of the military aggression itself which was clearly aimed at non-military targets. In fact, it was a destructive campaign which conflicted with all human morals and aimed at all the civilian, humanitarian, and cultural utilities which Iraq had built over the years.

Following this simple review of the aggression and its antecedents, the logic of analysis and deduction possess several questions. Why was this aggression? Why was it of such magnitude? Was it the result of a given situation or a premeditated plan, which meant that if it had not occurred this way it would have still occurred in a different way? Why was this collaboration among conflicting interests whose single common aim was to divide and dominate the nation? [passage omitted]

Suggestions for Ending Blockade Given

JN2806162795 Baghdad AL-THAWRAH in Arabic 15 Jun 95 p 3

[Part two of article by Hikmat al-'Azzawi: "This Is How the Blockade Ends"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [passage omitted] The United States has succeeded once again in persuading the UN Security Council to extend the blockade until May, which is the nearest date on which Baghdad hopes to lift the blockade. So, the big conclusion to be drawn here is that the United States has managed through the tactic of bimonthly extensions to cover a period of five years without any change in the situation. If this logic is acceptable, would it not be right to review our confrontation program and policy for the next five years on the following bases?

1. Since World War II, successive U.S. Administrations have been seeking the Americanization of the world. U.S. world domination by sheer force is bound to inflame the nationalist sentiments of many nations, making them resist this domination. We all recall President de Gaulle's rise against the U.S. dollar in the early seventies when he ordered France to convert its U.S. paper currency reserves into gold, which was the legal cover then, saying he could not rely on the guarantee of a paper currency which U.S. presses continued to print nonstop. Consequently, the United States had to withdraw the dollar from the gold cover and decide to float its currency. Such an independent stand could still be repeated by France or others. If such a stand did not support the Iraqi position in the short term, it would at least create the atmosphere for a future regrouping in its favor.

2. The blockade remains, first and foremost, a means to achieve the aims of the aggression which are to control the resources of Iraq and the nation. Therefore, our confrontation method in the next few years should be to adjust ourselves in such a way as to behave as a non-producing oil state and consider whatever we get from this resource an additional benefit. This suggestion is not a figment of my imagination. Many states have developed their economies without possessing oil. So, how about we, who possess oil? Can we not dispense with it for a while to safeguard our resources and dignity? Will this not be a real struggle stand and

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a source of pride for the masses in Iraq, the nation, and in fact on the level of world struggle against neo-imperialism?

3. If the previous argument is acceptable, then this calls for an effective production campaign and a concentration on guaranteeing the requirements for the production of food and clothing. It also calls for devoting all resources to the aims of production and adapting administrative organs toward fulfilling the tasks and aims of this campaign in the fields of agriculture and industry.

4. Once we have succeeded in achieving results under the two previous bases, other non-American western interests would be put to the test. U.S. promises to secure cheap oil for those parties would fizzle out and they would begin their own serious contacts to guarantee oil supply. Under such conditions, Iraqi diplomacy would be expected to be effective and not to lag behind.

5. The policy of chasing the mirage must end, and it must be replaced by serious stands. This can be done by putting every diplomatic stand to the test and making cooperation dependent on real stands vis-a-vis the blockade.

6. Adopting an austerity policy in spending available foreign currency reserves under the motto: "Every dollar we spend must go toward prolonging our steadfastness another day." On this basis, any spending which does not go toward consolidating our steadfastness must be rejected by the high authorities.

7. Launching an intensive campaign to acquaint people with all forms of neo-imperialism on the level of the local, Arab, and world masses; adopting a popular confrontation policy against foreign interests and agent rulers; strengthening struggle relations with Arab nationalist organizations and parties which are opposed to imperialism and domination; and adopting a long-term struggle program which will polarize all forces which are against all forms of imperialism.

Whoever thinks that by this article I am advocating introversion or isolationism from the rest of the world, I must make it clear that what I am propagating is self-reliance rather than the resort to conventional diplomatic efforts. This program calls for a historic Saddamist stand of the type that left their mark on history. Such a stand calls for putting the Iraqi house in order so that it can undertake such major tasks.

Western Media 'Lies' About al-Dulaym Tribes Refuted

JN2806111795 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1005 GMT 28 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Baghdad, 28 Jun (INA)—Najib Humayd Farhan al-Ku'ud from the al-Dulaym tribes has stressed that he and his fellow tribesmen from the al-Bu-Nimr tribe will remain faithful soldiers under the command of President Saddam Husayn to defend great Iraq.

In a message published by the newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH today, Najib al-Ku'ud refuted the Western media's lies. He said that he heard the Western media repeating a name similar to his name—Najib al-Dulaymi. He noted: Like all the al-Bu-Nimr tribe, which is one of the al-Dulaym tribes, I have not been surprised by what I heard and read. He added: The Western media should know that I have not traveled abroad since January 1995.

He said: I am from this tribe and the son of one of its leaders who harbor every love and appreciation for President Saddam Husayn.

He said: If there is an idiot among the al-Dulaym tribes, this does not mean that there are others who look like him. Every evildoer bears the responsibility of his evil doings.

Najib Humayd Frahan al-Ku'ud stressed in his message that his fellow tribesmen from the al-Bu-Nimr tribe will remain the shield of the western desert, President Saddam Husayn's soldiers, and the guardians of the homeland.

AFP said in a report on 19 June that Najib al-Dulaymi fled Iraq recently and arrived in Amman. The AFP report attributed false and fabricated remarks to Najib al-Dulaymi about Iraq and the situation in the al-Anbar Governorate.

Al-Ta'mim, Dhi Qar Tribesmen Pledge Loyalty

JN2806084595 Baghdad AL-THAWRAH in Arabic 16 Jun 95 p 4

[FBIS Translated Text] Tribal and clan chiefs in al-Huwayjah District, al-Riyad and al-'Abbasi Subdistricts, and al-Zab hamlet in al-Ta'mim Governorate have renewed their pledge to leader President Saddam Husayn that they remain unleashed swords in defense of great Iraq. They affirmed at a public rally in the district capital their constant readiness to redouble their efforts and increase their agricultural production in order to break the unfair blockade which has been imposed on our struggling country. The rally was attended by al-Ta'mim

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Governor Hisham Sabah Fakhri and the secretary of the party branch leadership in the governorate.

Tribal and clan chiefs, people's council presidents, and mukhtars in Dhi Qar Governorate have expressed their appreciation for the courageous leadership of leader President Saddam Husayn in defense of great Iraq. They affirmed at a rally in al-Nasiriyah yesterday their constant readiness to make sacrifices and devote their energies in order to foil any enemy plans against the sovereignty and unity of brave Iraq. The meeting was attended by Dhi Qar Governor Salah 'Abbud Mahmud and the comrade secretary and members of the party branch leadership in the governorate.

Kurdish 'Gangsters' Said Involved in Violence

JN2806114095 Baghdad AL-'IRAQ in Arabic
14 Jun 95 pp 1,6

[FBIS Translated Text] Saboteur gangs in the Autonomous Region are accusing each other of robbing citizens and seizing public property. In all cases, the final victim is the Kurdish citizen. The stolen money ends up in the pockets of these gangs, which use it for personal ends and sabotage activities. Moreover, the citizens are exposed daily to acts of assassination, murder, and torture. Following are some of the examples as reported by the gangs themselves in their mutual recriminations:

Earlier this month the radio of agent Mas'ud Barzani reported that gangsters of traitor Jalal [Talabani — leader of the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan, PUK] stormed the house of the goldsmith al-Haj Mawlud. They ransacked the house, held the goldsmith, but then released him three days later for a ransom of 500,000 dinars. A few days before this incident, Jalal's gangsters intercepted the citizen Zana 'Abd-al-Wahhab and drove away with his 1985 pickup. Other gangsters of the so-called Patriotic Union held the citizen Karim Haj 'Ali in Shaykh Muhyi al-Din quarter. Later, he was found strangled to death.

Reports from al-Sulaymaniyah Governorate say that as part of the ongoing plundering and looting by the so-called Patriotic Union, several gangsters intercepted the citizen Zuhayrah Ahmad Kakah Muhammad on a mountain road on Jabal Tartsaw in Muzis Lakan [names as transliterated] region of Qarmah Dagh District, al-Sulaymaniyah Governorate, and robbed her of 50,000 dinars.

As for plundering the public utilities which have been established by the state and the 17-30 July revolution, this has become very common by gangsters. Mas'ud Barzani's radio reported earlier this month that an official from the Unified Congress [al-Ittihad al-'Amm] backed by his followers destroyed the post office building at al-Nasr Complex in order to sell its iron rods. other gangsters looted the contents of a warehouse belonging to al- Sulaymaniyah Post and Telephone Office and sold them. Citizens also say that gangsters have stolen equipment from the Irbil Cigarette Factory and are now looking for customers to sell them the equipment. Reports also say that gangsters actually sold two government buildings, a school, and several offices at a cost of 750,000 dinars to Bakr Karim and Dara Himmah Sharif. The gangsters are also said preparing materials from Kani Khaylan Water Plant for sale.

Mas'ud Barzani's radio reported that several men of religion met with Kosrat Rasul and told him verbatim: "You portray yourselves in the media as angels, yet your actions prove otherwise, as the city inhabitants can testify to that." The men of religion cited examples, such as destroying people's buildings and committing acts of extortion, burglary, and aggression against the citizens. Kosrat's reply verbatim was: Frankly, we cannot do anything. The city is in a state of total chaos, and we have lost control."

So, you can imagine the situation in Kurdistan under these gangsters whose sole concern is to loot and plunder.

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Netanyahu Document on Golan Security Detailed

TA2806190195 Jerusalem Israel Television Channel 1 Network in Hebrew 1630 GMT 28 Jun 95

[Studio talk between political correspondent Gadi Sukenik and moderator Hayim Yavin — live]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Yavin] Gadi, you are in the possession of the document presented by Netanyahu in the Knesset today. Does it include directives to the Israeli delegation to the chiefs of staff talks?

[Sukenik] The document is five pages long, and the headline, as Netanyahu said today, is: Presenting the Principles of the Security Arrangements to Syria. We are in the possession of a document that is identical to the one submitted by Netanyahu today in the Knesset. Our sources claim — and this is hard to verify because the document is highly classified — that the document was prepared by the Strategic Division of the IDF [Israel Defense Forces] Planning Branch and submitted on 19 June, several days prior to the delegation's departure to Washington. If this is indeed the source, it is very possible that Tzvi Stauber, who is the head of this division and a member of the delegation for talks with Syria, authored this document. This is a possibility, not a certainty.

[Yavin] Does this document include directives from Rabin to the chief of staff, as claimed by Netanyahu?

[Sukenik] No. This document does not include such directives. As you can see, it states that the aim of the military delegation is to discuss and conclude the security arrangements, etc. There are 17 detailed clauses which constitute directives, perhaps by a senior army officer, given on the eve of the departure of the delegation. On the face of it, the document appears to be authentic.

What does the document include? Let me review several of its main clauses. First, it details the advantages inherent in the present defense line and emphasizes that appropriate alternatives are necessary for us to forgo it. The document also specifies alternatives in the sphere of intelligence warning. The present intelligence warning capabilities are detailed, and it is stated that alternatives are possible. The document says, for example, that if Israel is harmed in the demilitarization issue, more flexibility can be offered....

[Yavin, interrupting] Why don't you read out this excerpt?

[Sukenik] No, let's look at a slide we have prepared. As you can see, the document refers to equal security margins [shuley bitahon shavim] for both sides. This clause apparently greatly annoyed Netanyahu, because the senior army officer recommends....

[Yavin, interrupting] This means that both sides will have equal security margins....

[Sukenik, interrupting] Netanyahu is asking where the asymmetry that Israel is demanding is in terms of these security margins.

The document also says that the IDF is giving up an excellent defense line, but that a foreign presence will be deployed on the Golan Heights whose aim is mainly political. This apparently caused Netanyahu to ask what the meaning of the term political is, stressing that a significant presence is required.

[Yavin] The most interesting question is whether this document leaves us in the possession of Mount Hermon?

[Sukenik] Let us turn now to the slide showing the clause dealing with Mount Hermon. This clause says that due to its topography, Mount Hermon is extremely significant in terms of its intelligence value, and it is our position — this may refer to the IDF position — that we should continue to receive information that can be obtained only from Mount Hermon. Other possibilities, however, will have to be discussed as well. The document does not explicitly say, then, that the IDF — or Israelis — must remain on Mount Hermon. This is apparently what Netanyahu referred to. The document does not forgo Mount Hermon, but it certainly does not say we must remain on the mountain.

The document includes other very interesting clauses, including expressions in English regarding the overlapping [hafifa] of security arrangements, as well as security strips [retzu'ot bitahon] which must give us warning space. Various early warning devices such as electronic sensors, routine and special aerial photo coverage, etc., are specified.

Altogether, the document is of a general nature, and the directives included are not unequivocal in nature. You could say that if some senior army officer would have liked to see here clear- cut directives he would be disappointed. From the viewpoint of the opponents of a Golan withdrawal, the document is somewhat concessive. On the face of it, however, it seems authentic.

[Yavin] It is not a directive....

[Sukenik] No, it does not state that Rabin has told Shahaq to do this or that. However, those who have dismissed it outright should check again to ascertain whether such a working paper has not been handed to the military delegation prior to its departure.

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Rabin, Peres: Netanyahu Document Stolen From Army

TA2906051895 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in English 0400 GMT 29 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin and Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres say the document presented to the Knesset yesterday by Likud chairman Binyamin Netanyahu on concessions to Syria was apparently stolen from the army. In a joint statement, Rabin and Peres say the internal army document was never brought before the decisionmakers. On the controversy which prompted the rare late-night joint statement by the prime minister and foreign minister, David Ze'ev reports:

[Begin recording] [Ze'ev] Prime Minister Rabin and Foreign Minister Peres say if in fact the Netanyahu document is an internal army working paper, as they believe to be, then both the Likud chairman and whoever gave it to him broke the law and something must be done about it. In their joint statement, Rabin and Peres assert that the document was never presented to them and no such instructions as detailed in the document were ever given to the army chief of staff, Lieutenant General Amnon Shahaq. The prime minister and foreign minister say stealing such a document, which was only for internal use in the military, and receiving and publicizing it, threatens the foundations of a democratic society.

Last night the prime minister would not respond to reporters' questions after an appearance at the closing events of the Jewish Agency assembly. During his speech, however, he said a significant Golan Heights withdrawal will be necessary for peace with Syria, though he mistakenly says can instead of can't.

[Rabin] I'm not trying to draw lines, but I try to tell you that we want peace. And, there can be peace with all the Golan Heights or with considerable part of the Golan Heights. And, whoever tells you, lies to you, and it was proved in the peace with Egypt in which we gave back 80 percent of what we captured in the Six-Day War. The 20 percent are the Gaza Strip, Judaea and Samaria, and the Golan Heights.

[Ze'ev] In terms of Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza, the prime minister spoke of reduced unemployment and increased government investment within the Green Line made possible, he said, by cutting off funds to settlements in the territories, which he referred to as a total waste of money. [end recording]

Rabin: No 'Written Guidelines' for U.S. Talks

TA2806161195 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 1400 GMT 28 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin says he gave the chief of staff no written guidelines in anticipation of his talks in Washington. Mr. Rabin said this to our political correspondent Shlomo Raz in reaction to the document submitted to the Knesset by Likud Chairman Binyamin Netanyahu. The Likud claims that this is an official paper handed to the chief of staff's delegation as a central position paper. Coalition sources say that this is an act of fraud and are calling for the establishment of a commission of inquiry to investigate the paper. The Knesset's legal adviser has decided to submit the issue to the Knesset Ethics Committee for its review.

'Exaggerated' U.S. Hopes for Syria Talks Seen

TA2806154995 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in English 1500 GMT 28 Jun 95

[Report by Knesset correspondent David Ze'ev]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] [passage omitted] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin is quoted by an official in Jerusalem as saying in a closed forum, right before the two chiefs of staff went into their first session, that he did not believe the Syrians would be very happy with the Israeli proposals, indicating that both sides may be presenting maximalist positions at the very beginning.

Israeli officials are also said to believe that the Americans have exaggerated expectations. U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher is said to have been very optimistic in a private conversation. In Jerusalem, an official close to the talks said he believed envoy Dennis Ross is the source of the high hopes.

Rabin Confirms No Full Agreement by 1 Jul

TA2906050795 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0400 GMT 29 Jun 95

[Report by political correspondent Udi Segal]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] A full interim agreement on Judaea and Samaria will not be signed by 1 July. This became apparent from remarks Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin made last night to the members of the Inner Cabinet. The Israeli-Palestinian effort will now focus on drafting a joint declaration that would mention the matters that have been agreed on so far and a commitment to end the negotiations soon. The joint Israeli-Palestinian statement that will be issued next week, or perhaps even tomorrow, will spell out the agreements made so far on the interim agreement.

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The heads of the Israeli delegation, Foreign Ministry Director General Uri Savir, and the Palestinian chief delegate Abu-'Ala' [Ahmad Quray'] are working hard in their daily meetings on wording the declaration. It will include the principles of the IDF [Israel Defense Forces] redeployment in Judaea and Samaria, and a commitment to conclude the negotiations within a short period of time.

Speaking at the Inner Cabinet session last night, Prime Minister Rabin said that this is the only option of reaching any form of agreement in the coming days. It would be impossible to sign a detailed interim agreement on 1 July, Rabin said. There are many issues that have not been solved, but some achievement must be shown. Cabinet ministers said that Rabin wants to complete the negotiations quickly, but will not compromise on security issues.

Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres briefed the cabinet about his meeting with Yasir 'Arafat. He is holding the reins in his hands, Peres said, and can be convinced on certain issues. [passage omitted]

Knesset Rejects Likud, NRP No-Confidence Motions

TA2806123495 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 1200 GMT 28 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The Knesset today voted down the no-confidence motions submitted by the Likud and the National Religious Party [NRP] against the government over its plan to evacuate the IDF [Israel Defense Forces] from city centers in Judaea and Samaria. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that the motions were voted down by a majority of 54 votes, while 48 supported them. The SHAS [Torah Observing Sephardim] Knesset members [MK's] were divided, with MK's Pinhasi and 'Azran voting with the opposition, MK Der'i abstaining, and MK's Benizri, Maya, and Gamli'el not in attendance. Prime Minister Rabin was also absent from the plenum. [passage omitted]

'Hundreds' of Palestinian Prisoners To Be Released

TA2906091395 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 0900 GMT 29 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Within the next few days Israel will release hundreds of Palestinian prisoners in anticipation of the signing of the second phase of the Oslo agreement. This was decided in a meeting held by the ministerial committee dealing with the issue and the prime minister. Our political correspondent Shlomo Raz reports that it was also decided to release hundreds of prisoners in anticipation of the elections in the territories. Prisoners whose hands are tainted with blood will not be released.

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Mubarak Assassination Attempt, 'Terrorism' Condemned

JN2706093195 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 27 Jun 95 p 1

[Editorial: "Terrorism...a Crime Without Justification"]

[FBIS Translated Text] On behalf of the Jordanian Government and people, His Majesty King Husayn cabled the Egyptian president congratulating him on his safety after yesterday's criminal attack. He strongly denounced and condemned all forms of terrorism as well as terrorists and all those who deal with them or support terrorism by any means or under any pretext whatsoever.

King Husayn described terrorism as a criminal act. Killing a soul, which is forbidden by God, is both unjustified and condemned. History has proved that assassination has neither toppled a regime nor established another. It has neither obstructed nor advanced a historical drive. Likewise, it has neither overthrown a regime nor prolonged the life of a government. Experience has proved that terrorist assassination has always been an individual criminal act taking place in the dark in isolation from the rest of society and the will of the people.

History has also proved that peoples have disavowed terrorism and assassination as a means to power. They have renounced it as a political instrument because it forges their will and distorts their causes. They have dismissed it as a criminal alternative to the society's democratic movement, and as something through which certain individuals seek to confiscate the people's right to self- determination.

Terrorism and assassination have proved their failure to replace popular struggle in fighting state terrorism, whether under occupation as our people in the occupied Arab territories have shown, or under dictatorial autocratic rule—and the experience of Iran and Romania in this regard is still fresh in mind. The absence of democracy does not justify terrorism; there is absolutely no justification at all.

We here in Jordan, where the establishment of the state of law and institutions is in full swing, and where the pillars of democracy as a way of life and method of work are being reinforced, cannot but join our leader in condemning terrorism because it completely conflicts with our democratic march in terms of concept, method, form, and content. Regardless of its instruments, supporters, reasons, and forms, we view it as the biggest threat to our march and the way of life we have chosen to lead.

King Receives Israeli Arab Knesset Member Darawshah

JN2406195595 Amman Jordan Television Network in English 1900 GMT 24 Jun 95

[From the "News at Ten" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] His majesty the king met the Arab Israeli leader of the Arab Democratic Party 'Abd-al-Wahhab Darawshah who arrived on a visit to Jordan yesterday. Darawshah, who is also a member of the Israeli Knesset, is joined by party member Talab al-Sana'.

Darawshah said yesterday his talks in Jordan are aimed at advancing the peace process, and said Palestinians seek coordination with Jordan and Arab states to advance the cause of peace. Darawshah also said he believed an agreement between Israel and the Palestinians to expand Palestinian self-rule would be implemented maybe after the July first deadline set by the two sides.

Dispute Over Trade Agreement With Israel Said Resolved

JN2706084495 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 27 Jun 95 pp 1, 7

[Report by P. V. Vivekanand]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Amman—Jordan and Israel on Monday [26 June] reached agreement to finalise a long-delayed trade accord after the Jewish state apparently softened its quest for a commitment from the Kingdom to free trade in three years.

While neither side would officially confirm that Israel had dropped its demand during a meeting with the ministers of trade from the two countries, officials speaking on condition of anonymity said Jordan was satisfied that the dispute over free trade was resolved.

Israel apparently shifted its positon after His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan and Israeli Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres met here on Friday and discussed the status of the various agreements that Jordan and Israel are expected to sign to consolidate the peace treaty they entered in October.

The Crown Prince was believed to have explained the Jordanian position to Mr. Peres on the problems facing the finalisation of accords on trade and transport—both see key to expanding Jordanian- Israeli economic cooperation and consolidating the state of peace.

The problem in the trade negotiations was an Israeli insistence that Jordan commit itself to free trade with the Jewish state in three years providing for the elimination of all duties in 12 years. Jordan, which does not

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have free trade even with Arab countries, resisted the demand, pointing out that it needs to assess the impact of trade with Israel before undertaking such a commitment.

Minister of Industry and Trade 'Ali Abu-al-Raghib and his Israeli counterpart Mikha Harish on Tuesday met at a Dead Sea hotel and attended by the Jordanian and Israeli heads of the joint follow-up committee supervising the implementation of the Oct. 26 peace treaty.

"The meeting went the Jordanian way," said a source, who did not want to be identified. "Obviously the Israeli minister had come prepared to sort out all problems so that the agreement could be finalised."

Mr. Abu-al-Raghib told the JORDAN TIMES after the talks that "most of the obstacles impeding the finalisation of the trade agreement" were removed and that "only some minor issues" remained to be sorted out. The minister said he expected the final draft of the agreement to be ready for signature in one month.

Mr. Harish told reporters: "I think the free trade agreement will be agreed only if Jordan will see that it is in its interest in the long term."

"It is not something that has to be imposed or that Israel wants to impose," he was quoted as saying be Reuters.

Israel, which has free trade accords with the United States and Europe, sees free trade with Jordan as highly symbolical, given that two-way trade is not expected to go beyond $100 million to $150 million annually. According to informed sources, the Israeli government has been under pressure from lobbying groups to have free trade with Jordan.

Under the draft terms of the trade accord, Jordanian exports to Israel would enjoy up to 50 per cent exemption from customs duties and taxes while some Israeli products would get 10 per cent exemption in Jordan.

Mr. Abu-al-Raghib said last week that most of the terms of the draft were agreed upon but that the dispute over free trade was holding up the finalisation of the agreement.

The actual negotiations of the trade accord, teams headed by Ministry of Industry and Trade Under-Secretary Muhammad al-Samadi and his Israeli counterpart Yosi Sanir, will meet in al-'Aqabah on Thursday to finalise the agreement for presentation to the two respective governments.

Meanwhile Jordan and Israel have started installing cement pillars to mark their newly-defined international borders.

Israel completed its withdrawal from Jordanian territory on Feb. 9, three months after the peace treaty was ratified. But the actual installation of the border pillars started this week.

According to local press reprots, a total of 123 pillars marked Israel-Jordan will be placed along the 220-kilometre border running between the Red Sea and the Dead Sea.

Official Denies Land-for-Port Deal With Israel

JN2206122195 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 22 Jun 95 pp 1, 24

[Report by Nabil al-Ghazzawi]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Dr. Durayd Mahasinah, head of the Jordanian side in the Transportation Committee in the bilateral negotiations with Israel, has categorically denied that Israel had leased Jordan a plot of land in Haifa Harbor in return for Jordanian land in the Wadi al-'Arabah area.

Answering a question by AL-DUSTUR, Dr. Mahasinah described as rubbish and tendentious a report published by the Abu Dhabi-based newspaper AL-ITTIHAD on 20 June claiming that Israel has leased a plot of land to Jordan. He said: There is no such arrangement, there has not been any exchange of land for a port. This is the first time we have heard such a thing on the official level.

He said: If Jordan were to use any port, then al-'Aqabah Port would be given priority. We aim to keep this port strong and efficient. We call on all parties to use the Jordanian al-'Aqabah Port. This is an element of strength for the Jordanian economy. We have a port that not only meets Jordan's needs, but also those of other countries and markets.

He said: These reports are tendentious and aim only to spread confusion. [passage omitted]

Manpower 'Normalization' With Israel Rejected

MM2306114895 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 23 Jun 95 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Jordan Rejects Labor Normalization With Israel"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Amman, AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT — Jordan has been informed that Israel has struck off its name from its absentees' property law. And Jordan has stressed its rejection of the Israeli request to normalize relations with Israel within the framework of its eagerness not to speed up the normalization process.

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In Amman, Jordanian Foreign Minister 'Abd-al-Karim al-Kabariti has announced that Israel has struck off Jordan from the absentees' property law, which stipulates that Jordanian property in Israel be put under state control. Al-Kabariti said that Jordanian Ambassador to Israel Dr. Marwan al-Mu'ashshir conveyed this information to the Jordanian authorities, stressing that the text of the decision will be in Jordan within days.

At the level of normalization from the Jordanian side, official sources told AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Amman that the Jordanian Government has turned down an Israeli proposal to employ Jordanian workers in Israel, despite Jordan's pressing need to resolve the suffocating economic crisis it has been experiencing for years and to ease the severity of the worsening unemployment problem.

There are about 200,000 unemployed people in Jordan, that is, nearly 18 percent of the total manpower.

The sources added that Jordan's rejection of "labor" normalization with Israel stems from its belief in the need to achieve tangible progress on the other negotiation tracks, especially the Palestinian-Israeli tracks and the Syrian-Israeli and Lebanese-Israeli tracks.

Jordan is not prepared to solve the "labor" problem in Israel at the Palestinian workers' expense. Because the Palestinians in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip urgently need work in Israel because of the bad economic conditions they are experiencing, whether in the area controlled by the Palestinian National Authority or in the occupied territories.

The sources said that Jordan linked the normalization process to the achievement of progress on the other Arab tracks and to the elimination of the obstacles Israel is placing in the way of trade exchange between Jordan and the Palestinian Authority.

Jordan, which is finding it difficult to convince Jordanian public opinion of the benefits of peace, is hoping to open up prospects for trade exchange with the Palestinians and for providing the Palestinian market with the various [Jordanian] commodities and products. The Palestinians' potential imports are estimated at $1.5 billion.

The sources pointed out that Hayim Ramon, chairman of the General Federation of Labor in Israel "Histadrut," visited Jordan early this week. His talks with Jordanian officials focused on the need to speed up normalization, especially in the labor and workers sphere, and to convince professional and labor unions of that.

The sources stressed that Jordanian officials informed Ramon of Jordan's position, its commitment to peace, and its eagerness to implement the clauses of the Jordanian-Israeli treaty and to abolish laws and legislation that are in conflict with it. But the government cannot compel citizens and professional and labor unions to normalize, especially as these unions conclusively reject the peace process and are earnestly working to resist normalization in the various economic, cultural, tourism, and labor spheres. And they are also threatening to dismiss from their membership any members who prove to have dealt with Israel in any way.

The sources concluded by saying that Jordan's position on normalization is in line with the Jordanian Government's backtracking on speeding up normalization because of the Israeli pressures exerted to sign an agreement on a free zone between the two countries, and also in view of the growing political, partisan, unionist, and popular opposition to normalization.

Transportation Agreement With Israel Said Refused

JN2606150195 Amman AL-MAJD in Arabic 26 Jun 95 p 3

[FBIS Translated Text] An informed government source has said that Jordan refuses to sign an agreement organizing the transportation sector with Israel unless another agreement on commercial and industrial exchanges and bilateral economic relations is concluded.

In a statement to AL-MAJD, the source said Jordan believes that it is useless to sign an agreement only on overland transportation without reaching another agreement on the flow of goods to Israel and the Palestinian National Authority [PNA] areas. The advantages expected from signing the transportation agreement will not be realized before reaching comprehensive agreements that include all land, marine, and air transportation sectors, as well as commercial and industrial exchanges, and defining the future economic relations between the two sides.

He said Jordan is not waiting for the entry of individuals and vehicles between Jordan and Israel across Shaykh Husayn Bridge, and Wadi al-'Arabah and other crossings, but seeks comprehensive agreements that define the future relations between Jordan on the one hand, and Israel and the PNA on the other.

Jordan and the PNA concluded a protocol organizing land, marine, and air transportation, as well as the entry of individuals, small vehicles, and tourist buses.

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Fadlallah: Israel Violated 'Unwritten Agreement'

NC2806180295 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 28 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Text] 'Allamah Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah has stated that the shelling of the Zionist tourist resorts is a clear, strong message to the Jews that the shelling of Lebanese civilians means that the settlers will not be safe from countershelling. He added that Israel is the one that has violated the unwritten agreement with the Resistance.

'Resistance' Said To Repulse Israeli Infiltration

NC2906111895 Beirut Radio Lebanon in Arabic 1130 GMT 29 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Text] In a statement released today, Resistance sources said a military force at 0100 today tried to advance on Bra'shit, Haddatha, and 'Ayta, which face the central sector of the occupied area. The statement said the Resistance fighters clashed with the infiltrating force for 90 minutes, using rockets and machine guns and forcing it to retreat. According to security sources in Sidon, Israeli helicopters also flew low over the coast between Sidon and Tyre.

Detained Iraqi Diplomat Dies of Brain Hemorrhage

NC2906122095 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 29 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Khalid Khalaf, a former commercial attache at the Iraqi Embassy in Beirut, who was being held in detention in the case of the assassination of Iraqi opposition figure Talib al-Suhayl, has died of a brain hemorrhage during surgery. Beirut investigating judge 'Abdallah Bitar has asked the Lebanese Foreign Ministry to hand his body over to his wife.

Lebanese-Romanian Statement Views Resolution 425

NC2906063595 Beirut Radio Lebanon in Arabic 0600 GMT 29 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Text] In a joint communique released after their talks, Lebanese Prime Minister Rafiq al-Hariri and his Romanian counterpart, Nicolae Vacaroiu, said they considered Lebanon to be a basic factor in the peace process in the Middle East. They urged [Israel] to implement Security Council Resolution 425 and to respect Lebanon's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

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Media on Requirements, Importance of Washington Talks

Papers Stress Need for 'Equitability'

JN2806075895 Damascus Syrian Arab Republic Radio Network in Arabic 0445 GMT 28 Jun 95

[Press review]

[FBIS Translated Text] Under the headline "Withdrawal Is the Basis," TISHRIN says: The success of the Syrian-Israeli military talks, which started in Washington yesterday, depends on a host of requirements, including Israel's compliance with the principle of equitability [takafu'] and evenness [ta'adul]. Undoubtedly, the success of the military talks will give the Syrian and Lebanese tracks a significant boost.

TISHRIN attributes Syria's cautious attitude toward Israel to its past experience and to the intransigence and arrogance displayed by the Israeli rulers over the past years. While Israel attaches extreme importance to the security issue, the paper says, Syria sees no guarantee for its security except through Israel's full withdrawal to the 4 June 1967 lines.

TISHRIN says that Israel's full withdrawal from the occupied Syrian territory will not expose it to dangers, as claimed by the extremists. Rather, such withdrawal will lead to a state of regional security and peace. As acknowledged by the Israelis themselves, Syria has always respected its word and has never breached a pledge or an agreement.

Concluding, TISHRIN says: The success of the current talks depends on a serious and positive Israeli stand and sincere Israeli dealing with the UN Security Council resolutions.

AL-THAWRAH, under the headline "A Crucial Session," says: With the beginning of the Syrian-Israeli talks on the level of military experts, some Israeli political and media quarters are trying to spread an extremely optimistic atmosphere. Meanwhile, other quarters, including senior Israeli officials, are trying to draw an extremely gloomy picture and to allude again to the enormous gaps and obstacles.

AL-THAWRAH views all that as an expression of the failure of the Israeli political and media rhetoric thus far in dealing objectively with the requirements of peace.

AL-THAWRAH indicates that although the understanding on security arrangements is an important and positive step forward, it is not enough because it is still theoretical and needs application on the ground.

AL-THAWRAH stresses that the application of the understanding on principles and acknowledging the principles of equality [tasawi], equitability [takafu'], and balance [tawazun] are practical criteria for Israel's intentions, policy, and dealing with the peace process and the relentless U.S. efforts to give the peace process a practical and clear boost on the Syrian track. As acknowledged by all observers, the Syrian track is the true key to a comprehensive regional peace.

Concluding, AL-THAWRAH says: If the difficulties posed by this file are overcome, then other objective peace requirements can be addressed. On the basis of full withdrawal and putting an end to injustice and occupation and any kind of encroachment on dignity and national sovereignty, the Washington talks can be viewed with optimism if Israel confirms its response to the bases and requirements of peace. Unless it does so, the peace process will remain under thick clouds of doubts and despair.

Under the headline "Peace Is Our Aim, But...," AL-BA'TH says: Peace negotiations have been continuing for a long time. However, hopes are still unclear. At a time when the world expected the Madrid conference to yield speedy results, negotiations have been facing obstacles since that conference.

AL-BA'TH says the optimism then did not take into consideration that Israel is interested in winning both peace and land. Israel wagered on the possibility that the Arabs would not object to its ambitions and would not resist its strategy. The surprise was that the party with a crucial role in the peace process, specifically Syria, has maintained its balance because it is confident of its ability.

AL-BA'TH stresses that Syria wants peace soon, but not at the expense of its national soil. Syria wants peace soon because it cares for its people and for the humanity of others. Hence the Syrian initiative which made the Madrid conference possible and which aborted Israel's attempts to shirk its responsibilities toward the requirements of peace.

Concluding, AL-BA'TH says: We in Syria are still viewing peace as a strategy. However, peace must be just, comprehensive, and in accordance with the resolutions of the international legitimacy.

Talks Termed 'Extremely Important'

JN2806135295 Damascus Syrian Arab Republic Radio Network in Arabic 1138 GMT 28 Jun 95

[Station Commentary]

[FBIS Translated Text] Gentlemen: The talks between the Syrian and Israeli chiefs of staff, which opened in Washington yesterday and which will continue today and yesterday, are extremely important. In light of these

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talks, the subsequent steps will be decided. These steps would either advance the peace process or keep it locked in a standstill which entails frustration, stumbling, and keeping the region away from a comprehensive peace.

It is probably premature to voice optimism or pessimism, because the road toward peace is long and thorny and the gaps between the Syrian and Israeli stands are still wide despite the slight progress made recently thanks to the U.S. role.

Washington military talks focus their attention on translating the security understanding which was reached earlier into a specific plan that would delineate practically the road leading to the Israeli withdrawal from the Golan to the 4 June 1967 lines and the ensuing security arrangements — which should be parallel [mutawaziyah] and equal [mutasawiyah] so that the two parties can feel that their security is not threatened and that their borders are not endangered. Undoubtedly, security differences are still there. The ongoing talks aim to address these differences and attempt to eliminate them or reach an agreement on the means to do so.

The region will come closer to peace to the extent Israel responds favorably to the security requirements of peace and edges closer to the essence of the peace process. Similarly, Israel can make this peace all the more distant if it insists on its positions and makes impossible proposals, which Syria has repeatedly rejected as a violation of its sovereignty. Security arrangements should provide tranquility and stability for the two sides; they should not be a gain for a certain party because this would mean the perpetuation of the imbalance in the interest of the party that made gains or obtained privileges. Such a thing will make peace fragile and prone to collapse when it is put to the first test. When the two sides of the security equation are parallel [mutawaziyayn], the feeling of security and tranquility will serve as a proper groundwork for moving toward making the sought-after progress. Anything to the contrary will inevitably lead to the opposite.

If the current Washington military talks are the springboard for peace then there are subsequent, large, and significant steps that should be taken in light of these talks. These steps are much more important than these talks given the fact that they are pertinent to the bases and frameworks of peace.

Clearly, the bases of peace lie on the strength of principles and resolutions that were specified by the international community and the U.S. initiative. Syria has abided by these principles and resolutions and stressed its keenness on them. Israel has yet to announce its approval of these bases, rules, and principles so that the road of peace can be cleared. Otherwise, the margin of optimism brought about by the security understanding between Syria and Israel—with the participation and sponsorship of the U.S. administration—will be minimized. Furthermore, the opportunity for making peace will come under the threat of serious hazards whose effects on the region cannot be predicted.

Talks 'Hinge' on Israeli Response

JN2906064095 Damascus Syrian Arab Republic Radio Network in Arabic 0450 GMT 29 Jun 95

[Press review]

[FBIS Translated Text] The newspaper TISHRIN says: The military talks between the Syrian and Israeli chiefs of staff will conclude in Washington after a meeting the U.S. President will hold with the two sides at the White House today. All signs indicate that the United States has thrown its weight behind the talks.

The paper notes: The U.S. cosponsor's contribution as an honest broker toward reaching equal [mutasawiyah], parallel [mutawaziyah], and equitable [mutakafi'ah] security arrangements on both sides following the full Israeli withdrawal from the Golan to the 4 June lines, will enhance hopes for the possibility of a true, just, and comprehensive peace.

The paper speaks about Syria's stand toward the peace process, stressing that Damascus has fully responded to the requirements and pillars of peace, abided by the principles of international legitimacy, and done everything it can to bolster the peace process based on right, justice, and comprehensiveness.

Concluding, TISHRIN says: The two chiefs of staff's talks in Washington hinge on the extent of Israel's response to what is essential and substantial in the peace process and to all the elements and pillars of a just and comprehensive peace. The most important of these elements and pillars are withdrawal and the embodiment of the principles of security arrangements on equal, equitable, and parallel bases, for no side should guarantee its security at the expense of the other, especially since peace is in the interest of all sides.

The newspaper AL-BA'TH writes on the same subject. It says: The Israeli side to the talks knows that optimism is possible if Israel responds to the international will to which Syria adheres and considers one of its most important cards and peaceful weapons which reinforces its stand before the whole world.

The paper adds: The Israelis know that lasting and comprehensive peace is the objective of all peoples who like to live without aggression and expansion.

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AL-BA'TH says: The Israeli Government should look at the future, because the Arabs will not relinquish their rights or capitulate to the aggression. So, the road to peace passes through Israel's admittance that right must be returned to its owners and that aggression increases rancor and hatred, and consequently, foils efforts to achieve the aspired goal; namely, peace, security, stability on sound bases.

Concluding, AL-BA'TH says: The Israelis' continued adherence to the land is a source of worry. Consequently, this is not in the interest of peace in the region. Neither is it in the interest of the Israelis themselves if they really seek to achieve a lasting peace which guarantees the security of all sides in the Middle East.

The newspaper AL-THAWRAH says: Undoubtedly, the results of the Washington talks will play a decisive role in determining the future developments in the region. These results are expected to determine, to a large extent, the fate and future of the peace process as a whole. If these meetings succeed in achieving practical and tangible progress on the level of reciprocal [mutabadal] and equitable security, this will undoubtedly produce positive and important results which would bolster optimism and make large strides toward the aspired peace. However, should these talks stumble or fail, the stalemate and the vicious circle will continue. It is not ruled out that this would also take the peace process back to square one.

Concluding, the paper says: The talks must lead to a recognition of the rights of both Syria and Lebanon to restoring all their occupied territories. If these efforts succeed, then this will mean that the peace process is heading toward a large relaxation and the road has become passable for the achievement of a just and comprehensive peace which guarantees honorable life for all sides. It is not true that he who seriously seeks to achieve the just and comprehensive peace in the region will find himself without any bargaining cards. Several Israeli officials stated that if they agree to complete withdrawal from the Golan Heights, they will not have in their hands any cards to bargain with. If peace is a strategic objective for them, as it is a strategic option for Syria, then their abandonment of the policy of haggling and declaring their readiness to withdraw from the Golan Heights to the 4 June 1967 borderlines in exchange for peace will provide the practical grounds to implement the U.S. initiative, which considers the implementation of UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 the basis for achieving the just and comprehensive peace in the region.

Therefore, what is the objective behind exaggerating what Israel calls the security issue, the test periods, the link between the stages of withdrawal and normalization, and the other obstacles set by Rabin's government, which, at the same time, recognizes that the Golan Heights are Syrian territory. The only objective of these obstacles is to try to circumvent peace, make it void of its substance, and make gains at the expense of Syria, which clearly emphasized that it will not relinquish an inch of its occupied territory and will not bargain over any of its rights. He who bargains over his rights will bargain over peace and turn it into a mere deal, which is subject to certain standards other than international laws and norms.

Gentlemen: Peace runs counter to occupation, regardless of its size. It also runs counter to any bargaining to make political, security, or geographic gains. Moreover, it runs counter to any form of hegemony and tutelage. Peace has specific basic components and elements stipulated in UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 and in Resolution 425 on Lebanon. These components and elements are interlinked and specific. They were summarized by President Hafiz al-Asad in the following sentence: Complete withdrawal in exchange for comprehensive peace. Away from this clear statement, we will keep our distance from peace.

Israeli 'Attempt at Blackmail' Cited

JN2806194295 Damascus Syrian Arab Television Network in Arabic 1810 GMT 28 Jun 95

[Commentary by Yusuf Maqdisi from the "Behind the News" program]

[FBIS Translated Text] It is illogical for anyone to tell the truth and then retract it, whatever the pretexts and pressures this person may cite. Yitzhaq Rabin said yesterday that neither Herzl nor any of the other founders of Israel had ever dreamed that the Golan Heights could be part of the State of Israel. This means that Rabin has acknowledged, as Foreign Minister Peres also acknowledged, that the Golan is Syrian territory. However, what is it that prevents Rabin from making a serious decision to trade land for peace, despite the fact that almost four years have passed since the convening of the Madrid conference?

Peres answered the above question just hours before the resumption of military talks in Washington between the Syrian and Israeli chiefs of staff, with the participation of the United States. He said: Israel will not reveal to what extent it is ready to withdraw from the Golan until the negotiations with Damascus are over. This means that the Rabin government will pursue a policy that deems the Golan a hostage and that by bargaining over this hostage, this government could achieve the largest possible gains, according to its own calculations. This

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government disregards the resolutions of international legitimacy on which the U.S. initiative is based, especially those resolutions related to the inadmissibility of the acquisition of the territory of others by force.

The conclusion we draw from the stand of the Rabin government is that it is still trying to marginalize the U.S. initiative and that it is acting as if the peace process were a process of buying and selling on which agreement could be made outside the foundations that govern it, particularly the land-for-peace principle. This is why Rabin, Peres, and other Israeli officials have been making statements about withdrawal from the Golan, withdrawal on the Golan, and withdrawal into the depth of the Golan that matches the depth of normalization.

The latest statement in this context is the one made by Shim'on Peres that Israel will not reveal the extent of withdrawal from the Golan until the negotiations with Damascus are over.

Gentlemen: Anyone who truly wants peace does not resort to such practices, which indicate an attempt at blackmail until the last minute. Also, anyone who truly wants peace does not hide doubtful intentions. The one who wants peace must say this publicly and remove the obstacles in its way.

Minister Confers With XINHUA Delegation

JN2706205195 Damascus Syrian Arab Television Network in Arabic 1730 GMT 27 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Information Minister Dr. Muhammad Salman received in his office this evening a delegation representing the Chinese News Agency, XINHUA, led by (Xiaozhuang chong) the deputy director general of XINHUA, and the accompanying delegation. The meeting was attended by PRC Ambassador in Damascus Li Qingyu, the director general of the Syrian Arab News Agency [SANA], and the assistant director.

The talks dealt with media relations between Syria and China and ways to promote them in harmony with the development in relations between the two friendly countries. The minister praised the efforts aimed at strengthening bilateral cooperation between SANA and XINHUA and the agreements between them to reinforce cooperation, particularly in the media field.

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India

*U.S. Policy on Arms to Subcontinent Considered

U.S. Magazine's 'Public Statement'

95AS0459A Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 20 May 95 p 7

[Unattributed article: "Report Bares U.S. Policy on Indo-Pak Arms"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Washington, May 19 — The U.S. has a policy of limiting conventional arms sales to India in view of the 'rivalry' between India and Pakistan, according to an authoritative Pentagon publication.

This has been disclosed by director of the office of trade security policy, defence technology and security administration Sumner Benson in an article in the *Joint Forces Quarterly (JFQ).*

The journal is published by chairman of the joint chiefs of staff General John M. Shalikashvili.

Mr Benson says, "The U.S. seeks to limit conventional arms transfers to Asia. This region is a test bed for the counter proliferation policy since both India and Pakistan reportedly possess nuclear weapons. In such an environment, each side pays close attention to its rival's fighter aircraft capabilities."

"Because the U.S. wishes to avoid any action that could lessen its ability to act as an honest broker, the department of defence has responded with restraint to proposals that American companies help upgrade India's MiG-21 aircraft," Mr Benson says in the article.

Mr Benson, who also chairs the department of defence arms export policy working group, says "a final factor in restraining arms exports is the need to protect our lead in key technologies for both military and economic reasons."

Defence officials agree that U.S. superiority in military technology must be sustained as troop strength and weapons drop, Mr Benson says in the article.

"Economic competitiveness also influences decisions on exports. The very sales that would furnish revenue to support military and civilian research and development could transfer advanced technology to major commercial competitors," Mr Benson says.

This is the first time the existence of such a policy has been publicly stated. Until now, whenever before the activation of the Pressler amendment the U.S. was transferring arms to Pakistan, it used to assure India that it would not upset the regional balance.

Analysts here say that India has never been a U.S. military aid recipient like Pakistan and it is ridiculous to compare India, which has to guard its borders against both Pakistan and China, with Pakistan with regard to their defence needs. *-PTI*

Danger of Imbalance

95AS0459B Hyderabad DECCAN CHRONICLE in English 25 May 95 p 8

[Unattributed article: "Pranab's Warning"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Expressing concern over the contemplated sale by the United States of F-16 jet fighters to Pakistan the External Affairs Minister, Mr Pranab Mukherjee, currently on a visit to Washington, told his counterpart, secretary of state Warren Christopher, and other American officials that India will be forced to offset any accession of strength to Pakistan. In other words, India will be compelled to go in for corresponding acquisition of military hardware either through indigenous production or external purchases to boost its own defence preparedness adequately. Mr Mukherjee's warning is not only timely but especially significant in the context of the unexpected proposal by Senator Larry Pressler for a third party sale of the aircraft that Pakistan has paid for and is unable to take delivery of, thanks to the restrictions imposed by the Pressler Amendment. Senator Pressler's suggestion is to sell the aircraft to Taiwan or the Philippines, which countries could in turn pass them on to Pakistan.

The rationale behind the suggestion is rather strange. According to the Senator, his initiative would lower tensions in south Asia, maintain a strong U.S. nuclear non-proliferation policy and help the U.S aerospace industry find new markets. A third party sale is a devious stratagem to help Pakistan out so that the U.S.-Pakistan F-16 deal can go through without compromising the Pressler Amendment. This is nothing but a resort to open and public deception at the cost of Indian concern and sensitivities over its own security considerations, since what is sought to be achieved is the circumvention of a law through seemingly straightforward third party transactions. While it is entirely upto Washington to ease its own conscience, the reinforcement of Pakistan's military arsenal through such devious tactics poses the same danger for India's security as would a legitimate and direct sale of the aircraft. Hence, Mr Mukherjee's warning would still hold.

India is not concerned over the 'how' of Pakistan's acquisition of the lethal F-16s. Irrespective of the source of the supplies, whether through Taiwan or the Philippines, or for that matter through any other country, what matters for India is the imbalance in

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the respective strengths of India and Pakistan which Islamabad's acquisition of the jets would create.

In case Senator Pressler's idea succeeds, there would be strong reasons for India to opt at once for the deployment of the Prithvi and other missiles currently under trial runs, and also for the acquisition of such other military hardware as the changed security environment would call for. While recalling the Prime Minister's assurance to Parliament that India will not bow down to international pressures on the missile issue, Mr Mukherjee informed officials of the Clinton administration that India would be forced to take a closer look at the issue of missile deployment if Washington resumed the supply of arms and military equipment to Pakistan. This is entirely consistent with the position India has adopted over the years. It is a position with which Washington is totally familiar, since it has heard it being expounded on numerous occasions in the recent past by Indian ministers and senior officials, not to mention by the Prime Minister himself who conveyed India's concerns to President Clinton during his U.S. visit. Washington also knows that the entire south Asian security environment would change adversely to India's security interest the moment it lifts the existing nuclear sanctions against Pakistan.

If despite the awareness of India's concerns, the U.S. intends to implement plans to help Pakistan, then the responsibility for heightening tension in this part of the world will be entirely that of Washington. Such a move on its part will also be totally inconsistent with the repeated assurances which the Clinton administration has been conveying to India in the recent months that Washington's south Asia policy is geared to lowering, not enhancing, tensions in the region.

Iran

Nateq-Nuri Criticizes U.S. 'Campaign'

LD2906102695 Tehran IRNA in English 0951 GMT 29 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tehran, June 29, IRNA — Majles Speaker 'Ali Akbar Nateq-Nuri said the U.S. has intensified its campaign against the Islamic Republic of Iran under such a false pretext as alleged support for terrorism.

He maded the remark at a ceremony Wednesday [28 June] night held to commemorate the 14th anniversary of martyrs of bomb blast at the headquarters of the Islamic Republic Party.

"Our fault is that we support righteousness," he said, stressing "we support rights of oppressed Palestinians which have been violated by the Zionist regime."

Iran had been accused of supporting terrorism while it had been the prime victim of terrorism itself, the speaker stated.

Referring to bomb explosion at the Islamic Republic Party's headquarters which resulted in the martyrdom of 72 officials of the country, Nateq-Nuri reiterated that the crime was committed by ringleaders and members of the terrorist Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization (MKO) who fled into Western countries where they had sought asylum.

Commenting on Imam Khomeyni's fatwa on the apostate writer of the Satanic verses, Salman Rushdie, he said as the leader of the Islamic revoluton Ayatollah 'Ali Khamene'i has stated, the edict is irrevocable.

Iran has also been accused of trying to acquire nuclear weapons while the Zionist regime has nuclear bombs and refrains from signing the Non-proliferation Treaty, the speaker stated, adding that the Islamic Republic, while supporting the convention, is interested in possessing nuclear power for peaceful purposes.

Referring to the trade embargo imposed on the Islamic Iran by the United States, he said fortunately the U.S. has failed in its attempt.

U.S. Stance Said Harming Qatar's Independence

NC2906061095 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 0345 GMT 29 Jun 95

[Commentary by the News Research and Commentary Group]

[FBIS Translated Text] Various countries remain cautious three days after the shift of power in Qatar. Qatar announced on Tuesday [27 June] that the crown prince, Shaykh Hamad Bin-Khalifah Al Thani, had seized power in the country after ousting his father, Shaykh Khalifah Bin-Hamad Al Thani. Elders of the Al Thani family and Qatar's Consultative Assembly recognized the new amir and expressed their support for him. Qatari television also carried scenes of the people showing support for the new amir. The new amir seized power when his father was out of the country.

Oman, Jordan, the United States, Britain, and the United Arab Emirates have recognized the new Qatari rule. France has said developments in Qatar are a domestic issue and has described it as a matter of succession inside the Al Thani family. Saudi Arabia has reacted with extreme sensitivity to the Qatari developments and the Saudis are viewing the seizing of power by Shaykh Hamad Bin-Khalifah with concern because of their border disputes with Qatar, as well as because of the new amir's inclinations.

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The new Qatari amir, who was the crown prince as well as the defense minister, has played a major role in Qatar's military policies in confronting Saudi Arabia. After seizing power and in view of Saudi-Qatari sensitivities, Shaykh Hamad Bin-Khalifah closed his country's border with Saudi Arabia to prevent any overtures by Riyadh and sent two envoys to Saudi Arabia. After the meeting between the envoys of Qatar's new amir and King Fahd, Saudi Arabia recognized the new Qatari rule.

The Islamic Republic of Iran has reacted very carefully and with great sensitivity toward developments in Qatar. In an interview on the change of power in Qatar, our foreign minister stated that Iran is carefully following events in Qatar, and, while respecting the will and decision of the Qatari people, it hopes the changes there will help toward regional peace, stability, and tranquility.

In their reactions to Qatari developments, regional countries have stressed that the incidents in Qatar are a domestic issue, have expressed hopes that these developments will work positively toward regional stability and tranquility, and have tried to refrain from interfering in their neighboring country's affairs. The United States has made the recognition of Qatar conditional on its noncooperation with some regional governments, namely with Iran, and has thus adopted an interfering stance regarding Qatar. This U.S. stance, which can harm Qatar's independence in establishing relations abroad, weakens the position of the new rule as an independent government.

The change of power in Qatar is a hereditary issue. But this does not mean the shifting of power from father to son. It means the Al Thani elders agree upon and choose a crown prince. Although the new amir seized power before the end of his father's rule, news agencies report that this step was taken with the support of the Al Thani elders. Thus, you can say the new amir has sufficient support to run things.

In view of the new amir's views on increasing regional cooperation, hopefully, Qatar's foreign policy, establishing relations with regional countries, will be more dynamic outside the framework of the Persian Gulf Cooperation Council.

Amir of Qatar Thanks Rafsanjani for Message

LD2906112295 Tehran IRNA in English 1101 GMT 29 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tehran, June 29, IRNA — Amir of Qatar Shaykh Hamad Bin-Khalifah Al Thani on Thursday [29 June] thanked President Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani for his "valuable" congratulation message on the occasion of his coming to power.

In his response message, the Qatari ruler wished Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani health and the Iranian nation further progress and prosperity.

The Iranian president today sent a message to the new Qatari amir expressing hope that the new leadership would be the source of positive and constructive efforts for the welfare and prosperity of people in that country as well as maintenance of peace and stability in the region.

Velayati Comments on Meeting of Foreign Ministers

LD2706180395 Tehran IRIB Television First Program Network in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The second tripartite meeting of the foreign ministers of Iran, Turkmenistan, and Armenia ended with the signing of a number of trade, economic, transport, and communication agreements.

In an interview with our correspondent on his return to Tehran from Ashgabat, Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati said:

[Begin Velayati recording] A trade agreement was signed between Iran, Armenia, and Turkmenistan. After passing through its legal process in the parliaments of the three countries, it will be implemented. Under the agreement, a joint trading company and joint trading chamber will be formed between the three countries. In the future, not later than a month, the three sides will exchange between them a list of commodities that must be exchanged or could be exchanged between them. As you know, when the tripartite meeting was formed, it was aimed at exchanges of commodities between Iran, Turkmenistan, and Armenia.

The basis of the trade exchanges was that Turkmenistan would sell gas to Armenia. In return for part of the price of the gas, Armenia will deliver commodities to Iran. Iran will deliver commodities to Armenia or will offer services to that country. [end recording]

Regarding the forthcoming visit of Turkmen president to Tehran, Velayati said expanding cooperation between the two countries and signing economic cooperation documents would be among the most important objectives of the visit.

It should be added that the third tripartite meeting of Iran, Turkmenistan, and Armenia will be held in Yerevan.

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Khamene'i on Responsibility for 'Clean Society'

LD2806120395 Tehran IRNA in English 1153 GMT 28 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tehran, June 28, IRNA — Leader of the Islamic revolution, Ayatollah Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, said here on Wednesday [28 June] that the judiciary is in the forefront of the campaign against unjust [as received] and is responsible for creating a clean society.

Speaking to a group of visiting officials of the judiciary on the occasion of the justice week, the leader lauded Iran's judiciary as unique in the world for having a large number of faithful and pious judges.

He said performance of the justice system in Iran is excellent compared to other countries, though there are also justice-loving judges in other countries.

He called on the theological centers and the law faculties to send their elite experts to the judiciary and added that those working for the justice system should put justice above everything.

New Electricity Usage Rates, Tariffs Announced

Estimating Electricity Usage

95LA0238A Tehran RESALAT in Persian 25 Apr 95 pp 1, 11

[Report on interview with Energy Minister Engineer Zangeneh by unidentified correspondents on 24 April; place not given]

[FBIS Translated Text] Economic Affairs Division—Yesterday in an interview with correspondents, Energy Minister Eng. Zangeneh explained the latest situation regarding the electricity and water industries, the increase in the potential for domestic manufacturing, the procedures for the calculation of electricity rates, residential electricity tariffs, the level of increase of the price of electricity, the number of customers, privatization, and the export of electrical energy.

He pointed out: A plan for producing generators is under way, and the project for producing water turbines is being implemented by Azarab Division and for generators by Niru Repair Co. He added: The people must feel that we can stand on our own feet. The people must be given hope. At the present time, wherever you look in the country, you see construction.

He said: Presently in the country an important process of construction is occurring, and we are moving in all areas in the country toward, to quote the grand leader, building a new civilization. No culture or ideology can endure without building a civilization worthy of itself.

Concerning the new rates for electricity, he said: The amount collected includes four parts—energy, lighting, subscription, and the four seasons—and the report of an average increase of 20 percent for energy is untrue, and no change has taken place in any of the above cases. No change has been made to the 100-kw level of electricity used.

Continuing, he announced the price of electricity for monthly uses of residential customers in normal regions and in the cool months of warm-climate areas as follows:

Monthly uses of up to 40 kw are free of charge, and for monthly uses between 41 and 60 kw, 55 rials [R] will be collected. Also, for customers who use 61-60 [as published] kw per month, R3.30 per kw will be the rate. According to calculations made available to our correspondent by the Energy Ministry, the contents of the bill can be calculated using the following formula:

Subscription x total number of days of operation/30 + (1.1 x [0.2 x total number of days of operation in summer or winter/total number of days of operation + 1] x consumption rate x total use of the period)

It should be explained that the electricity costs of residential customers in the two high-usage seasons of winter and summer are 20 percent over those of spring and autumn. The equivalent of 10 percent for the lighting of streets and an amount as the subscription fee, R300 for 5 amp and 15 amp and R500 for 25 amp, will be collected from the customers.

Also, the formula for calculating the rate of monthly usage is as follows:

30 x total consumption/total days of operation = consumption for one month. For example, if the bill is 632 kw over 68 days of consumption, it shows: 632 x 8.90 x (1 + 14/68 x 0.2) x 1.1 + 68/30 x 300 = 7122

It should be mentioned that the electricity consumption rate is R8.90 and the fixed number is 1. The number of days of high consumption seasons are 14-percent and 20-percent additional cost, totaling 0.2 and 1.1 for the lighting of streets, and the subscription is 300. [sentence as published].

Concerning the lighting of streets, he said: The amount of the lighting peak for streets is 600 megawatts, so that in a year something like 2.5 billion kw are used for the lighting of streets throughout the country. The efforts made for lighting streets are in three parts: the creation of lighting for streets, the cost of electricity consumed, and repair and maintenance.

Concerning the number of customers of the Ministry of Energy, Eng. Zangeneh said: currently there are

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11 million electricity customers and about 6 million water customers. It can be said that 100 percent of the urban population and 75 percent of the rural population have electricity. On the whole, 87 percent of the entire country uses electricity. Also, regarding water, we deal with the cities as well as the villages, since water plays a vital role in agriculture.

He continued: God willing, next year we will not have any blackouts, but while we have no problems in this area, it is better for the people to practice conservation in consumption because the expenditures saved in the production of electricity with conservation can be used for national production.

He said: In this connection, some positive steps have been taken, including Article 19 by the Majles, which concerns the administration of energy and grants permission to the Ministry of Commerce to set working hours for the guilds.

Concerning the export of electricity and the possibility of exporting electrical energy, he said: The exports that we have had so far were only to Nakhchivan.

Concerning the use of energy-efficient bulbs, he said: The factory for the production of bulbs in the country will arrive in the next two to three months. These bulbs are 20-watt bulbs but have the illumination of 100-watt bulbs and are economical for the country. The production capacity of this factory is about 3 million bulbs per year.

Concerning privatization, the minister of energy said: The general water and electricity services are in the final stages, which include privatization. England has also started privatizing its water and electricity industries in the past few years. In our country, the most important thing that prevents privatization is subsidies that result in investments not moving toward production. What we will do is, for anyone who wants to do so in production, we will be bound to pay the guaranteed rate for electricity on the basis of the ratification of the Economic Council. The guaranteed rate for purchasing electricity will soon be announced.

Referring to seasonal precipitation in the country, Eng. Zangeneh said: Fortunately, so far precipitation has been good in the rainy season and has increased compared to the last comparable season. This year, there will be no problem regarding water.

Referring to the health and economic advantages of Tehran Sewage, he said: The first sewage lines will be connected this year in Tehran.

Price of Electricity Used by Domestic Customers in Normal Regions and Non-Hot Months of War Regions

Description	Old Rate, rials	New Rate, rials
All uses by customers 101-150 kw per month, per kw	—	400
" " " 151-180 kw per month, " "	3.80	4.70
" " " 181-210 kw per month, " "	3.80	4.70
" " " 211-250 kw per month, " "	3.80	4.70
" " " 251-260 kw per month, " "	6.70	8.20
" " " 261-270 kw per month, " "	7.25	8.90
" " " 271-280 kw per month, " "	7.70	9.40
" " " 281-290 kw per month, " "	8.20	10.00
" " " 291-300 kw per month, " "	8.85	10.80
" " " 301-310 kw per month, " "	9.50	11.60
" " " 311-320 kw per month, " "	10.10	12.40
" " " 321-330 kw per month, " "	10.75	13.20
" " " 331-340 kw per month, " "	11.45	14.0
" " " 341-350 kw per month, " "	13.00	14.70
" " " 351-360 kw per month, " "	12.65	15.50

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Description	Old Rate, rials	New Rate, rials
" " " " 361-370 kw per month, " "	13.20	16.20
" " " " 371-380 kw per month, " "	13.90	17.00
" " " " 381-390 kw per month, " "	14.55	17.80
" " " " 391-400 kw per month, " "	15.10	18.60
" " " " 401-410 kw per month, " "	15.80	19.40
" " " " 411-420 kw per month, " "	16.45	20.20
" " " " 421-430 kw per month, " "	17.70	21.70
" " " " 431-500 kw per month, " "	20.00	24.50
" " " " 501-550 kw per month, " "	23.00	28.00
" " " " 551-600 kw per month, " "	27.00	33.00
" " " " 601-650 kw per month, " "	33.00	40.50
" " " " 651-700 kw per month, " "	37.00	45.50
" " " " 701-705 kw per month, " "	46.00	56.50
" " " " 726-750 kw per month, " "	55.00	67.00
" " " " 751-775 kw per month, " "	68.00	83.50
" " " " 776-800 kw per month, " "	74.00	91.00
" " " " 801-850 kw per month, " "	78.00	96.00
" " " " 851-900 kw per month, " "	80.00	98.00
" " " " 901-950 kw per month, " "	85.00	104.00
" " " " 951-1,000 kw per month, " "	92.00	113.00
" " " " 1,001-1,100 kw per month, " "	100.00	122.50
" " " " 1,101-1,200 kw per month, " "	105.00	129.00
All uses exceeding 1,200 kw per month, " "	110.00	135.00

Estimating Electricity Tariffs

95LA0238D Tehran RESALAT in Persian 26 Apr 95 pp 11, 4

[FBIS Translated Text] **Economic Affairs Division—The procedures to calculate new electricity tariffs for residential customers for normal seasons were published yesterday (Tuesday) [25 April] on the economic page of the newspaper.**

In this connection, in today's issue, the means of calculating the new tariffs for residential customers for the warm and cool months in the war regions and for general agricultural, production, industries and mines, and commercial customers are published for our readers.

1. Based on the report by the economic correspondent of RESALAT, the procedures for the calculation of the electricity tariffs for residential customers in war regions, including Jiroft, Bam, Khonuj, Shahdad, Shahmaran, Fahraj, Dogonbadan, Dehdasht, Larestan, Nikshahr, and Iranshahr, for the warm months (Ordibehesht through Mehr [21 April-22 October] are as follows:

1.2.1.1. Customers With Less Than 250 Kw of Consumption

Monthly consumption up to 40 kw, exempt
Monthly consumption 41-60 kw, fixed, 55 rials [R]
All uses by customers of from 61 to 250 kw, per month, per kw, R2.30

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1.2.1.2. Customers With More Than 250 Kw of Consumption

Up to 250 kw, per kw, R4.00
Next 250 kw, per kw, R6.70
Next 200 kw, per kw, R10.80
Next 300 kw, per kw, R12.50
Next 500 kw, per kw, R22.30
Next 1,000 kw, per kw, R31.00
Next 1,000 kw, per kw, R38.80
All consumption by customers using 3,501-3,600 kw per month, per kw, R44.00
" " " " " 3,601-3,700 kw per month, per kw, R50.00
" " " " " 3,701-3,800 kw per month, per kw, R58.00
" " " " " 3,801-3,900 kw per month, per kw, R65.00
" " " " " 3,901-4,000 kw per month, per kw, R72.50
" " " " " 4,001-4,100 kw per month, per kw, R78.50
" " " " " 4,101-4,200 kw per month, per kw, R86.00
" " " " " 4,201-4,300 kw per month, per kw, R92.00
" " " " " 4,301-4,400 kw per month, per kw, R98.00
" " " " " 4,401-4,500 kw per month, per kw, R104.00
" " " " " 4,501-4,600 kw per month, per kw, R110.50
" " " " " 4,601-4,700 kw per month, per kw, R116.50
" " " " " 4,701-4,800 kw per month, per kw, R122.5
" " " " " 4,801-5,000 kw per month, per kw, R129.5
All consumption over 5,000 kw per month, per kw, R135.00

2. Electricity Tariff of Khuzestan Province

2.1. Customers Who Use Less Than 250 Kw

Monthly consumption up to 40 kw, exempt
Monthly consumption 41-60 kw, R55
All consumption of customers using 61-250 kw per month, per kw, R3.20

2.2. Customers Using Above 250 Kw

Up to 250 kw, per kw, R3.00
Next 750 kw, per kw, R6.70
Next 500 kw, per kw, R7.70
Next 500 kw, per kw, R15.50
Next 500 kw, per kw, R20.20
Next 1,000 kw, per kw, R32.00
All consumption of customers 3,501-3,600 kw, per kw, R34.00
" " " " 3,601-3,700 kw, per kw, R50.00
" " " " 3,701-3,800 kw, per kw, R58.00
" " " " 3,801-3,900 kw, per kw, R65.00
" " " " 3,901-4,000 kw, per kw, R72.50
" " " " 4,001-4,100 kw, per kw, R78.50
" " " " 4,101-4,200 kw, per kw, R86.00
" " " " 4,201-4,300 kw, per kw, R92.00
" " " " 4,301-4,400 kw, per kw, R98.00
" " " " 4,401-4,500 kw, per kw, R104.00
" " " " 4,501-4,600 kw, per kw, R110.50
" " " " 4,601-4,700 kw, per kw, R116.50
" " " " 4,701-4,800 kw, per kw, R122.50
" " " " 4,801-5,000 kw, per kw, R129.00
" " " " above 5,000 kw, per kw, R135.00

3. Electricity Tariff for Provinces of Hormozgan and Bushehr and Chahbahar Region

3.1. Customers With Less Than 500 Kw of Consumption

Monthly consumption up to 40 kw, exempt
Monthly consumption 41-60 kw, per kw, R55
All consumption of customers 61-500 kw per month, per kw, R2.30

3.2. Customers With More Than 500 Kw Per Month

Up to 500 kw, per kw, R4.00
500 kw, per kw, R6.70
500 [as published] kw; per kw, R7.70
1,000 kw, per kw, R15.50
1,000 [as published] kw, per kw, R23.30
All consumption by customers 3,501-3,600 kw per month, per kw, R44.00
" " " " 3,601 to 3,700 kw per month, per kw, R50.00
" " " " 3,701 to 3,800 kw per month, per kw, R58.00
" " " " 3,801 to 3,900 kw per month, per kw, R65.00
" " " " 3,901 to 4,000 kw per month, per kw, R72.50
" " " " 4,001 to 4,100 kw per month, per kw, R78.50
" " " " 4,101 to 4,200 kw per month, per kw, R86.00
" " " " 4,201 to 4,300 kw per month, per kw, R92.00
" " " " 4,301 to 4,400 kw per month, per kw. R98.00
" " " " 4,401 to 4,500 kw per month, per kw, R104.00
" " " " 4,501 to 4,600 kw per month, per kw, R110.00
" " " " 4,601 to 4,700 kw per month, per kw, R116.50
" " " " 4,701 to 4,800 kw per month, per kw, R122.50
" " " " 4,801 to 4,900 kw per month, per kw, R129.00
" " " " above 5,000 kw per month, per kw, R135.00.

4. Tariff for the Mehran and Dehloran, Qasr-e Shirin, Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Naftshahr, and Gilangharb Regions

4.1 Customers With Less Than 250 Kw of Consumption

Monthly consumption up to 40 kw, exempt
Monthly consumption 41-69 kw, R55
All consumption by customers 61-250 kw per month, per kw, R3.30

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4.2. Customs With More Than 250 Kw Per Month

Up to 250 kw, per kw, R4.00
250 kw, per kw, R6.70
300 kw, per kw, R10.80
400 kw, per kw, R13.50
500 kw, per kw, R23.00
All consumption 1,501-2,000 kw per month, per kw, R31.00
" " 2,001-2,100 kw per month, per kw, R37.00
" " 2,101-2,200 kw per month, per kw, R43.00
" " 2,201-2,300 kw per month, per kw, R49.00
" " 2,301-2,400 kw per month, per kw, R55.00
" " 2,401-2,500 kw per month, per kw, R61.50
" " 2,501-2,600 kw per month, per kw, R67.50
" " 2,601-2,700 kw per month, per kw, R73.50
" " 2,701-2,800 kw per month, per kw, R80.00
" " 2,801-2,900 kw per month, per kw, R86.00
" " 2,901-3,000 kw per month, per kw, R92.00
" " 3,001-3,100 kw per month, per kw, R98.00
" " 3,101-3,200 kw per month, per kw, R104.00
" " 3,201-3,300 kw per month, per kw, R110.50
" " 3,301-3,400 kw per month, per kw, R116.50
" " 3,401-3,500 kw per month, per kw, R123.00
" " above 3,500 kw per month, per kw, R135.00

Other Conditions

In the months of Tir [22 June-22 July], Mordad [23 July-22 August], Shahrivar [23 August-22 September], Dey [22 December-20 January], Bahman [21 January-19 February], and Esfand [20 February-20 March], at least 20 percent will be added to the price of energy consumed.

At least the price of the monthly electricity for three phase lines will be collected as follows:

Lines up to 50 amperes, R1,250
Lines over 50 amperes, R4,000

[No numbers 1 and 2 as published]

3. The family code is only valid for customers who have not yet used it, as long as they are eligible for it.

4. In the calculation of residential electricity rate, the deduction of kw will not be done at the higher rate.

5. The price of monthly electricity resold for rural residential uses shall be calculated and collected on the basis of the residential tariffs chart, accordingly. The consumption of every customer shall be determined using the following formula:

Consumption of (joint) residential unit = total monthly consumption of the joint meter / number of (joint) residential units

Note 1. In order to provide the administrative cost of rural electricity, the company will deduct R100 from the bill for every joint residence.

Note 2. The Islamic Council of the village (maintainer of the electrical network) is responsible for calculating the price of electricity delivered to customers on the basis of related tariffs (1, 2, and 5) and for collecting them.

6. From residential customers, for every single phase ampere, R25 will be collected on the fixed (subscription) figure. The fixed figure (subscription) of residential customers with 30 kw of power and more is R120 per kw.

7. The price of energy for customers who wish to install the necessary measuring equipment at their expense to be able to benefit from discount tariffs for midnight hours (first six months, from 2300 to 0700 the next morning, and in the second six months, from 2200 to 0500 the next morning), at the normal hours of day and night tariff and in low-load hours (above-mentioned hours) shall be subject to a 25-percent discount compared to the tariff and during the hours of peak consumption (four hours per day and night, as determined by the company), subject to a 20-percent increase in the price of energy.

General Tariff No. 2

The price of electricity of customers for this tariff will be calculated as follows:

1. The ministries and their affiliated departments, the Majles, the Judicial Branch, the military and law enforcement centers and barracks, the Martyrs Foundation, the Foundation for the Oppressed and Self-Sacrificers, the 15 Khordad Foundation, the City Halls, and all government establishments and organizations that are not operated as companies (such as the Grain Organization; the Haj Pilgrimage, Religious Endowment, and Charitable Affairs Organization; the Plan and Budget Organization; the Environmental Protection Organization; the Agriculture and Construction Jihad Organizations of the Provinces; Customs; the Ports and Shipping Organization; and the National Airlines Organization).

2. Parks, lighting for private streets, joint consumption of non-residential non-commercial building complexes, shrines, graveyards and mortuaries.

All consumption in Paragraphs A and B, per kw, R69.00.

3. All research establishments and centers that have a valid license from official authorities; athletic government and nongovernment centers; government and

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nongovernment college and precollegiate student dormitories; government health and treatment centers (such as hospitals and treatment centers, medical diagnostic centers, paramedical centers); government and nonprofit welfare centers; and centers for keeping self-sacrificers, disabled and aged; all government and nongovernment charitable establishments and centers; the Red Crescent offices and Imam Khomeyni Emergency Committee; joint consumption of residential units; and residential complexes and townships.

All uses per kw, R24.00

4. The government cultural centers (such as the Voice and Vision Organization, libraries, and museums), government and nongovernment educational centers (such as preschools, kindergartens, schools, universities, and seminars), the Islamic Propaganda Organization, the Islamic Religion and Propaganda Center, mosques, religious centers, sacred shrines, and holy places of recognized religious minorities that have religious endowments.

All uses, per kw, R19.5

Note. Mosques, religious centers, martyrs' tombs, sacred shrines, and places of recognized religious minorities that lack religious endowments and are approved by the Religious Endowment Organization.

All uses, per kw, R3.00

Other Conditions

1. In the months of Tir [22 June-22 July], Mordad [23 July-22 August], Shahrivar [23 August-22 September], Dey [22 December-20 January], Bahman [21 January-19 February], and Esfand [20 February-20 March], at least 20 percent will be added to the price of energy consumed.

2. In peak consumption hours (four hours per day and night, as determined by the company), after the installation of necessary measurement equipment, 50 percent will be added to the price of energy.

3. The price of energy for customers who wish to install the necessary measurement equipment at their own expense in order to be able to benefit from discount tariffs of midnight hours (first six months, from 2300 to 0700 the next morning, and in the second six months, from 2200 to 0600 the next morning), in normal hours, equal to the tariff, and in low-load hours and peak hours (four hours per day and night, as determined by the company), instead of 50 percent as cited in Paragraph 2, shall be subject to 70 percent increase in the price of energy.

4. The minimum price of monthly electricity shall be as follows:

Single phase lines, R740
Triple phase, lines of 25 amperes and under, R2,200
Lines with 30 kw and more, per kw of power:
Paragraphs A, B, and C, R740
Paragraph D, R600

5. For all 30-kw lines of power and more, the price of power (demand) for every kw per customer in Paragraphs A, B, and C, R740 monthly, and R600 in Paragraph D, shall be calculated and collected.

From customers with the power of 25 amperes and less, for every single phase ampere, R25, as the fixed figure (subscription), will be collected.

Tariff No. 3

Agricultural Production

The monthly rate of electricity for consumption of customers of the tariff will be calculated as follows:

3. Pumping agricultural water up to the permitted power cited in the operation license issued by the related regional water organization.

All kw, per kw, R2.5

Note. The price of electricity consumed by orchard owners (only those who have previously been eligible for orchard tariffs) up to the permitted power cited in the operation license issued by the regional water organization, with a 70-percent discount off the general commercial tariffs of 1372 [21 March 1993-20 March 1994], will be calculated and collected, equivalent to R6.3.

3.1. Up to 20 percent of the use over the permitted power cited in the operation license, only at the level of use of surplus use (percentage of energy use in violation of the allowed power).

Per kw, R17.00

3.2. If the amount of disallowed use exceeds 70 percent of the power cited in the license.

All kw, per kw, R17.00

Other Conditions

1. At peak hours (four hours per day and night, as determined by the company), after the installation of the necessary measuring equipment, 50 percent will be added to the price of energy.

2. In the months of Tir [22 June-22 July], Mordad [23 July-22 August], and Shahrivar [23 August-22

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September], 20 percent will be added to the price of energy consumed.

3. Uses in this tariff do not include the minimum price of electricity.

Tariff No. 4

Production (Industries and Mines)

The monthly price of electricity for production uses subject to this tariff will be calculated as follows:

4.1. Lines on 230 and 400 kw, all kw, per kw, R30.50
4.2. Lines on 132, 66, and 63 kv, all kw, per kw, R31.00
4.3. Middle voltage lines
4.3.1. With power of 150 kw and more, per kw, R31.50
4.3.2. With power less than 150 kw, per kw, R48.50
4.4. Low-voltage lines
4.4.1. With 150 kw of power and more, per kw, R32.00
4.4.2. With less than 150 kw, per kw, R48.50

Note 1. In 1374 [21 March 1995-20 March 1996], the following consumers shall receive discount rates:

1. Agricultural industries (chicken farms, silkworm farms, fisheries), all uses, per kw, R15.00
2. Animal husbandry, all uses, per kw, R7.50
3. Marine life farms in internal waters, all uses, per kw, R10.50
4. Flour mills and yeast production factories (only those which are introduced by the Flour and Bread Councils and the Grain Departments of every province to the regional electric companies)
5. Mushrooms, ice and tea factories, cold storage warehouses, rice-thrashing factories—all uses, per kw, R18.00

Electricity Tariffs for Business

95LA0238I Tehran RESALAT in Persian 30 Apr 95 p 11

[FBIS Translated Text] Economic Affairs Division—The procedures for calculating the new tariffs on electricity for residential customers (in both warm and normal regions), general customers, and agriculture and production (industries and mines) customers were published on the economic page of the Tuesday [25 April] and Wednesday editions of the newspaper last week.

In the same connection, the continuation of the procedures for calculating the new electricity tariffs for the customers of the production sector and also commercial customers, which due to the volume of news and economic issues was postponed, will follow for our honored readers.

Note 2. The price of electricity for all domestic and world tourism establishments, travelers service offices, and other similar establishments will be calculated on the basis of Tariff 4.4.2., provided the necessary permits are presented.

Note 3. The price of energy for those eligible for Circular Letter 1243 dated 22/03/1373 [12 June 1994] will be calculated at 39.5 rials [R] for every kw.

Other Conditions

1. The price of power (demands) and the minimum price of electricity for customers with 30 kw of power (50 three-phase amperes) and more shall be calculated and collected on the basis of the following chart and note.

Every customer, within one month from the date of notification of this tariff, may select Choice 2. The chosen choice cannot be changed while this tariff is in effect. If the customer does not choose Choice 2 within this period, he shall be subject to Choice 1.

Tariff Code	Choice 1 Tariff Text		Choice 2	
	Energy	Demand	Energy	Demand
4.3.1.	31.5	2530	36.5	1,000
4.3.2.	48.5	2530	56.0	1,000
4.4.1	32.0	2530	37.5	1,000
4.4.2.	28.5	2530	56.0	1,000
Note 1 A	15.0	2100	20.5	1,000

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Tariff Code	Choice 1 Tariff Text		Choice 2	
Note 1 B	7.5	2100	13.0	1,000
Note 1 C	10.5	2530	18.0	1,000
Note 1 D	3.6	1,000	—	—
Note 1 E	18.0	2530	25.5	1,000

Note. The price of power for customers in Paragraphs 4.1. and 4.2. and Notes 2 and 3 is R2,530 per kw per month.

2. At the peak hours (four hours during day and night, as determined by the company), after the installation of necessary measuring equipment, 60 percent will be added to the price of energy.

3. In the months of Tir [22 June-22 July], Mordad [23 July-22 August], and Shahrivar [23 August-22 September], 20 percent will be added to the price of energy consumed.

4. The price of energy for those customers who wish to install the necessary measuring equipment at their own expense in order to benefit from the discount tariffs at the midnight hours (first six months of the year, from 2300 to 0700 hours the next morning, and in the second six months, from 2200 to 0600 the next morning), such as customers that are active in the third shift or that transfer their energy consumption in the second work shift to the third work shift, shall be calculated on the basis of the following coefficients in ratio to the text of the tariff.

Customers on 63 kv and Higher; Customers of Medium 11, 20, and 33 kv Average Voltage; Customers With Low Voltage; Normal Hrs	Peak Consumption hrs, 4 Hrs Day and Night, as Determined by the Co.	Low-Load Hrs (Hrs Beyond Those Mentioned)
1	2	0.8
1	2	0.6
1	3	0.5

Note. Customers cited in this paragraph will not be subject to Paragraph 2 under "Other Conditions."

5. Customers with 25 ampere three-phase and less power at any amount of consumption are exempt from the payment of power (demand), and the minimum price of their monthly electricity is R255 for every single phase ampere. The fixed figure (subscription) paid by this group of customers will be R25 for every single-phase ampere.

Commercial Tariff No. 5

The price of monthly electricity of customers of this tariff shall be calculated as follows:

Commercial uses and other uses that have not been defined in other tariffs will be subject to this tariff.

5.1. Normal regions and non-warm months in warm regions.

All customers using up to 400 kw per month, per kw, R29.00
" " " 401-500 kw per month, per kw, R35.00
" " " 501-600 kw per month, per kw, R42.00
" " " 601-700 kw per month, per kw, R49.00
" " " 701-800 kw per month, per kw, R55.60
" " " 801-900 kw per month, per kw, R61.50
" " " 901-1,000 kw per month, per kw, R66.00
" " " 1,001-1,500 kw per month, per kw, R73.50
" " " 1,501-2,000 kw per month, per kw, R80.50
" " " 2,001-2,500 kw per month, per kw, R84.00
" " " 2,501-3,000 kw per month, per kw, R88.00
" " " 3,001-3,500 kw per month, per kw, R89.00
" " " 3,501-4,000 kw per month, per kw, R90.00
" " " 4,001-5,000 kw per month, per kw, R92.50
All customers exceeding 5,000 kw per month, per kw, R96.00

5.2. Warm months of warm regions.

All customers using up to 3,500 kw per month, per kw, R29.00
All customers using 3,501-4,000 kw per month, per kw, R90.00

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All customers using 4,001-5,000 kw per month, per kw, R92.50
All customers exceeding 5,000 kw per month, per kw, R96.00

Note. The following customers will be eligible for discounts in 1374 [21 March 1995-20 March 1996], and the price of their energy consumption will be calculated as follows:

A. Nongovernment cultural centers, such as cinemas, theaters, film production and distribution centers, and bookstores.

A.1. Non-warm regions and non-warm months of warm regions.

All customer uses 0-750 kw per month, per kw, R24.15
All customer uses exceeding 750 kw per month, per kw, R29.40

A. 2. Warm months of warm regions.

All customers using from 0 to 3500 kw per month, per kw, R24.15
All customer uses exceeding 3500 kw per month, per kw, R29.40

B. Petroleum product retail stores.

All kw, per kw, R23.5

C. Urban and rural water pumping, water purification plants, desalination plants.

All kw, per kw, R12.00

D. Bakeries (volume bread, such as Baket and Bulki).

All kw, per kw, R12.00

E. Bakeries (only Sangak, Taftun, Barbari, Lavash, and Khorasani, that are introduced by the Flour and Bread Council and the Grain Offices of every province to the regional electricity companies).

All kw, per kw, R3.6

F. Nongovernment health and treatment centers, such as physicians offices, medical diagnostic centers, hospitals, paramedical centers.

F.1. Non-warm regions and non-warm regions of warm regions.

All customer uses 0-3,500 kw per month, per kw, R29.00
All customer uses exceeding 3,500 kw per month, per kw, R35.50

Other Conditions

1. In the months of Tir [22 June-22 July], Mordad [23 July-22 August], and Shahrivar [23 August-22 September], 20 percent will be added to the price of energy consumed.

2. At the peak hours (four hours per day and night, as determined by the company), after the installation of the necessary measuring equipment, 50 percent will be added to the price of energy.

3. The price of energy for customers who wish to install the necessary measuring equipment in order to benefit from the discount tariffs of the midnight hours (first six months of the year, from 2300 to 0700 the next morning, and in the second six months, from 2200 to 0600 the next morning) during the normal hours, the equivalent of the tariff, and during the low-use hours (above-mentioned hours) will be eligible for 25-percent discount in regards to the tariffs, and at the peak hours (four hours day and night, as determined by the company), instead of 50 percent cited in Paragraph 2, shall be subject to 70 percent increase in the price of energy.

4. The minimum price of monthly electricity shall be as follows:

Single phase lines, R760.
Three-phase lines, 250 ampere and less, R2,275
Lines with 30-kw and more power, per kw of power:
Customers in Paragraph A, R2,100
Customers in Paragraph B, R1,000
Other commercial customers, R2,530

5. For 30-kw power and more, the price of power (demand) for every kw, regarding customers in Paragraph A, R2,100 monthly; Paragraph C, R1,000 monthly; and other commercial customers, R2,530 monthly will be calculated and collected.

From customers with three-phase, 25 ampere power and less, for every single phase ampere, R25 will be collected as fixed figure (subscription) per month.

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